THE "GIRL FROM FRISCO" AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY

VOL. V NO. 260 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandlay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe India, Africa, America and Australia ar purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at.

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGHDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £900,000
Reserve Fund £70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama etc.,
Kobe	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 16,33,439 15 5
Reserve Funds 11,37,432 8 0

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation or terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Captal over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI
ecretary and Treasu

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.
Marine Lines, First Lane.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
GENERAD MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

THE
CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel, Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 511

EASTERN HOTEL.
13, Meadows Street, Bombay.
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.
Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.
14, GREEN STREET, FORT.

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

JATAKAVIDYANILAYAM.

Send a copy of your horoscope or your age with any twenty numerical figures. You will be given a true and accurate general Life Reading for Five rupees and for one year to come Rupees Three only.

One rupee for one month.

A trial assures you of the well appreciated Astrological Truths.

DANDIBHATTA RAMAMURTY SASTRY
Proprietor.

Modekurru,
Kothapeta Post,
Godavari Dt.

TURKO-ROMAN BATH.
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE
by a qualified Lady.
Separate Chambers for Ladies only.
Insure your Health and Beauty.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Sundays not excepted.
THE POPULAR BATH CHAMBERS.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw's.

FASHION—UP-TO-MARK.

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a "*Study in Modern fashion* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit. Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESA'ALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY YOUR LUCK
2,000 HANDSOME AND BEAUTIFUL FREE PRIZES
WHERE?
AT JAPANESE FINE ARTS
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

To be distributed among 2,000 first Customers purchasing goods upto Rs. 10 or above. Not merely the prizes, but a great amusement too for the Customers in the drawing of the prizes.

COMMENCING FROM 5th NOVEMBER 1917.

NOTE.—The opening ceremony of the Japanese Fine Arts will be held on Saturday the 3rd November 1917.

SILK! SILK!

If you wish to know WHERE you can have best Silk piece goods and embroidery at the

Lowest Prices,

where you may see designs never seen before, then pay a visit to or **write for Patterns** (free) stating requirements to

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.
270, Hornby Road, Fort.
Opposite: **Messrs. John Roberts & Co.**

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER WIRE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sarafally Tayabally and Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. S. Mahomed Hoosein Fazul Ahmed of Lahore, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

No. 0—7 cases copper wire 1,400 lbs.
No. 00—1 case and loose copper wire 325 lbs.
No. 1—4 cases and loose copper wire 180 lbs.
No. 2—8 cases copper wire 1,600 lbs.
No. 3—8 cases copper wire 1,600 lbs.
No. 4—4 cases and loose copper wire 875 lbs.
No. 5—1 lot loose copper wire 400 lbs.
No. 6—1 lot loose copper wire 100 lbs.
No. 7—1 lot loose copper wire 25 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HORNBY ROAD WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 1st day of November 1917, sell by public auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the surviving mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Kallianji Madhavji, Amratlal Madhowji, Maganlal Madhavji and Hurjivandas Madhavji (now Insolvent) the undermentioned property under the Power of Sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 26th day of February, 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 101 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 290, New No. 5206, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 8916 together with the newly built messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1377 and Street No. 65 and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Hornby Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by Purshotam Chimnaji or Pitha Street, on or towards the West by the said Hornby Road on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the property of Sorabji Jamsetji Gariwalla and were formerly vacant and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shroff and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the vendor at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd*)

sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured price-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 Bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 15-20 H.P. 4 cylinder 4 seater Buffut motor car, side speed, open body, bosch magneto, in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MIDDLE COLABA ROAD AND FACING THE HARBOUR.

Under instructions from the Executors and Trustees of the late Mr. Merwanji Rustomji Dalal, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on Wednesday, the 7th November, next sell by public Auction at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the following.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground renewable in perpetuity on payment of a fine of Rs. 100 every 21 years and of which the yearly rental is Rs. 23-13-2, together with the messuages, tenements, bungalow and outhouses standing thereon situate at Middle Colaba in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 2,024 square yards or thereabouts Ward A. No. 205 Street No. 289, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the sea-shore on or towards the West by the Middle Colaba Road on or towards the north of the property in the occupation of Heptoola Esufalli and Taherali Esufalli and on or towards the South by another property in the occupation of Peareshaw Cooverji Umrigar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

The property is on view between 2 and 6 p.m., (S.T.), any day.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 31st Oct., 1917.

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, tse 31st October, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 179, Case Nos. 101, 102, 1st Novrojee Hill Road.

AT 5 P.M. (S. T.).

Building (overhead latrines). Case No. 197, Tank Pakhadi Street, Agripada.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 31st October, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

NO HEAVY BUNCH OF KEYS.—To meet increasing demand, we stock sets of 6 and 12 padlocks of very superior make, each set having only 2 keys to fit all the locks in that set. Quoations and sizes on application to R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LEPROSY of ten years standing, Leucoderma and patches of any duration arising from vitiated blood cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Rs. 7/8 per week. Three days treatment sent free for trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga, Ch., Mitter Street, Calcutta. 895.

DON'T CONDEMN YOUR TYPEWRITERS—We undertake all sorts of most intricate repair works and execute them in a quite substantial and up-to-date manner at very reasonable charges. Typewriters cleaned, Typewriters overhauled, Typewriters adjusted, Typewriters repaired at lowest charges. Every repair guaranteed. Estimates free. A Rev. Gent. writes "If anyone desires a Typewriter repaired promptly and with care, I am sure he can go to no better place in Bombay than to your Firm."

We repair all makes of Typewriters.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
66, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

FRUITS.

FINEST DESSERT APPLES & PEARS. —9lbs. at Rs. 4-2. 8lbs., Dried Apples at Rs. 7. 9lbs., WALNUTS at Rs. 4-2. by V.P.P. all charges included. Apply to A. H. Lee, BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, KULU Punjab. 401

WALNUTS or CHESTNUTS, 9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3-8, dried apple rings for cooking 6 lbs. for Rs., 4, honey 5 lbs. for Rs. 4, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 352

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply, H. F. SETNA, Proprietor 100

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Experienced LINO OPERATORS, those who worked on the latest model No. 4 machines preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—2 certified MECHANICAL ENGINEERS having saw-mill experience to run two saw-mills in Kanara on a maximum pay of Rs. 80 each per mensem. Apply to CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, S.C., Belgaum. 479

WANTED—GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES, for new English School, Panchmahals. Men knowing science and Persian preferred. Apply stating terms to the MANAGER, N. E. School, Godhra. 480

WANTED—A GUJARATI SHORT HAND REPORTER to take down proceedings of the 1st Gujarat Political Conference at Godhra on 3rd, 4th and 5th November next. Apply stating terms to th GENERAL SECRETARIES. 445

WANTED for a first class daily newspaper a thoroughly experienced man as MANAGER. Must be fully acquainted with and experienced in all the duties pertaining to the Managership of a first class newspaper office and press. Apply stating salary, etc., to the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A reliable CUSTOM CLERK, who can understand all Custom work. Apply sharp. Box No. 34, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 505

WANTED.—A capable Office CLERK with sound knowledge of Gujrati, English and Typewriting (for China, Japan) Bohra preferred. Apply to Box 304 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 339

WANTED.—A LADY TYPIST, shorthand not required. Salary Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 340, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

WANTED—A MEASUREMENT CLERK for building works with English knowledge. One used to levelling preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 341, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 494

WANTED—A BILL CLERK and a GENERAL CLERK competent to take search in Sub-Registrar's Office. Apply Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co., Solicitors, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay 503

WANTED—Four SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Dr. G. L. GODBOLE, L. M. & S., The Chief Medical Officer, Radhanpur State. 501

WANTED for an up-country Flour Mill, a FIRST or SECOND CLASS IPLOMERED ENGINEER with experience in erection work. Apply with testimonials stating minimum terms to Box No. 345. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 500

SITUATION WANTED.

SECOND CLASS MARINE ENGINEER seeks temporary JOB for two months on shore or coasting boat. Has served also on Gining, Pressing Factories. Write Bo No. 343, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 497

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

WANTED—BROKERS to push the sale of Indigo and Tea for European Manufacturing Firm. Apply to Box No. 339, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 489

WANTED—CAPITALIST to invest Rs. ONE LAC in a sound going concern with great possibilities of expansion in future. Guaranteed profit of 25 per cent. on Capital. Apply to Box No. 346, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 504

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE in the principal cities of India. For term communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6 Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

MORTGAGE—WANTED TO LEND immediately Rs. 75,000 in all in one or more sums at 6 per cent. only on the mortgage of one or more immovable properties of almost double value. Brokers also may apply. Apply Box No. 338, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 486

WANTED—STUDENTS desirous of joining Colleges to see PRINCIPAL, EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL for Matric and Senior Cambridge, conducted under Educational Experts at Convenient times at 259/261, Hornby Road., opposite Messrs. Cox and Co., FRESH NAMES enrolled for Matric and Cambridge, (July & Dec.) 1918. 815.

FOR SALE

A FOLDING POCKET KODAK with LEATHER CASE, almost new. Apply Box No. 342, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 496

FOR SALE—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

B. S. A. PUCCA PATH RACERS, the machine which has been the top notch in cycle racing world. Rs. 200. Only a few received. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. C

TO DRUGGISTS!—Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE POWDER for SALE.—Small quantity available. Best offers invited. Apply Box. No. 334, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 468

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—MERCEDES CAR, 4 cylinders, 35 h.-p.. Bosch H. T. Magneto, Landowlette Body, eight seater in perfect order. Apply to Box No. 307, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 344

SSPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—Gent. Stout Tan or Black Calf Oxford Valking Shoe; Handsewn Stout Soles, Medium round toes, leather lines, ditto in Gibson Derby Style, sizes 6 to 10. Price Rs. 6-8, from the SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Gantz Road, Vyasarpady, Madras. 235

FOR SALE—Ruston Proctor OIL ENGINE 80 B. H. P., Amonia Ice Machine from 2 to 6 tons, Hydrolic Cotton Baling Press Cornish and Lancashire Boilers, 10 ft. and over Lathe Saw Mill Match Factory, 16 H.-P. Blackstone Oil Engine (Brand New). Apply to Box No. 344, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 498

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two BABCOCK and WILCOX BOILER 24 N. H. P. 160lbs. working, certificate. Apply DAWOODBHOY NOORBHOY CHOONIA, Kamatipura, Shuklaji Street. 499

TO BE LET.

MOTOR SHOW ROOMS TO LET.—Raval Mansion, Lamington Road. Apply WITHIN. 482.

A LARGE SHOP at 205, Hornby Road, TO BE LET. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to EXCELSIOR RESTAURANT, 195, Hornby Road. 450

EVLALI.—Mr. Cama's bungalow "CAMP VIEW," Nasik Road. For particulars apply to the MALI, or at the "CHRONICLE" OFFICE, Medows Street.

TO BE LET—Flats 263-265, on Moreland Road, with latest sanitary principles in new building. Rent from Rs. 45 upward. Apply WITHIN. 152

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 7 Certificates for 7 Shares Nos. 18995/19001 of the Central Provinces Railways Company, Ltd., standing in the name of Bai Manigavri Bhawanilal, have been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the Certificates in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

BAI MANIGAVRI BHAWANILAL,
C/o Maninand G. Pandya, Esqr.,
Share Dalal,
Ambaji Road, SURAT.
502

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SIR D. J. TATA and SIR RATAN TATA invite tenders for the erection of a building on Mandlik Road, on the Bombay Port Trust Estate.

Tenders should be addressed to "The Estate Department, Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.," and should be delivered at Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, by 3 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 5th November, 1917. Particulars as to works, form of tender, etc., can be had on application. Sir D. J. Tata and Sir Ratan Tata do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any particular tender.

(Sd.) D. N. MIRZA, M.S.A.,
Architect.
Dated 24th October, 1917. 425

IRON FERRY BOATS FOR SALE.

THREE Twin Iron Ferry Boats purchased a couple of years ago and remaining unused being found unsuitable for the purpose for which required.

Details as under:—

Length over all	25 feet.
Width of single boat	4 feet.
Depth of single boat	2½ feet.
Space between the twin boats	2 feet.
Submerged depth when unloaded	½ foot.
Gross weight of one pair of boats	5,040 lbs.
Displacement with 2 15in. free board	12,500 lbs.

Inquiries will be answered as far as possible and a ferro print be supplied if asked for. Reasonable offers will be considered.

Apply to:—
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Sholapur District.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Sholapur, 24th October, 1917. 438

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS our clients, Messrs. HENRY F. COCKILL AND SONS, LIMITED, of Cleckheaton and Manchester, in England, have for many years past been manufacturing and exporting into India leather belting known as "COCKILLS' STRETCHLESS BELTING" having impressed thereon at intervals the device of a diamond with the word "STRETCHLESS" and the letters "M" and "V" respectively above and below that word enclosed therein (a diagram of which is set out at foot hereof) which device is the registered trade mark of our clients in the United Kingdom and has for a long time past been used by them in India and other countries as their trade mark on the abovementioned leather belting of their manufacture to distinguish such belting from that of other manufacturers. And Whereas it has been brought to the notice of our clients that another manufacturer recently shipped into India leather belting having impressed thereon a device SIMILAR in design and arrangement to our clients' trade mark which our clients claim to be an unlawful imitation thereof and calculated to deceive purchasers into the belief that the leather belting so marked is belting of our clients' manufacture.

Notice is hereby given that the said device, a diagram of which is set out at foot hereof, is the exclusive trade mark of our clients and is impressed at intervals on every roll of "COCKILLS' STRETCHLESS BELTING" and the public are hereby warned against importing, purchasing or otherwise dealing in leather belting having impressed thereon a device SIMILAR to the said trade mark and notice is also hereby given that any person found importing or dealing in leather belting marked with a device so SIMILAR to that of our clients' trade mark as to be calculated to deceive will be proceeded against according to law.

HENRY F. COCKILL & SONS, LTD.,
MAKERS,
M STRETCHLESS V
CLECKHEATON.

PAYNE & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Henry F. Cockill & Sons, Ltd.
395

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from Mr. DWARKADAS DAMODAR the belowmentioned property.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to be waived, and the persons setting up such claims will be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims or claim.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendar land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Northern side of Kolbhat Wady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 86 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 2513 and Street No. 28 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 38 and bounded on or towards the East formerly by the house of Shamsudin Essaudin, but now of Anandibai, widow, on or towards the West by the House of Maneckbai, widow of Dinkar Anandrao Joshi, on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the South by the said Kolbhat Wady and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

Dated this 30th day of October, 1917.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
507

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SORABJI DADABHOY DUBASH has contracted to sell the property belonging to him and described in the Schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground situate at Bawan Khane Lane at Chowpati in the Island and Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1800 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 489, New No. 2478, Old Survey No. 665, and New Survey No. 7307 and bounded on or towards the North by the Parbhu Sanitarium on or towards the East by the Gamdevi Road or Harvey Road, on or towards the South by the Chowpatti Road leading to Babulnath Temple and on or towards the West by the property of the Vendor and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D. Nos. 2647(1), (3) Street Nos. 75, 75B.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1917.
PANDIA & Co.,
289 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAPUJI BALKRISHNA, of Bombay Kshatria Hindu Inhabitant, who died at Bombay on or about the 13th day of November 1915 ..... Deceased.

CHAMPUBAI, widow of VIDYARAM PURSHOTAMJI RELE, residing at 2nd Khatarali Lane, Thakoredwar, without the Fort and VINAYAKRAO AMRITRAO, residing at Mughbhat Cross Lane, without the Fort, both of Bombay Kshatria Hindu Inhabitants, the surviving executrix and executor respectively named in the Will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighteenth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 19th day of October, 1917.
Messrs. PANDIA and Co.,
492 Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that my client Mr. MOHOMED ALLI MUSSAJI, of Poona has contracted to purchase from Bai GOOLBAI, widow of the late KHAN SAHEB DADABHOY D. BOOTY, of Poona, the belowmentioned property.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, lease, inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement or otherwise howsoever, are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at his office at 403, Kasba, Poona City, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to be waived and the persons setting up such claims will be precluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims.

THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

PROPERTY NO. 1—House No. 877 in Poona Cantonment situated in Booty Street and bounded as follows:—To the East: The Police Station and partly by Goota Street, North: The Booty Street, West: Public Lane, and South: Open space beyond the House.

PROPERTY NO. 2—House No. 978 better known as chawl or Tabella in the Cantonment Poona and bounded as follows:—To the East: By vacant piece of ground, West: By the Boundary wall of the Ice Factory, North: By the house of Mr. Noronha and South: By vacant piece of ground.

PROPERTY NO. 3—A two-storied Bungalow No. 977 in the Cantonment of Poona and bounded as follows:—To the East: By an open space, West: By an open space, North: Open space and beyond it House No. 877 and South: By vacant space.

These properties include the stones, ways, water-courses and all vacant space included in the compound of the respective property.

A. M. LOKHANDE,
Pleader.
18-10-17.
403, Kasba, Poona. 333

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. Simon Reuben.

All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintainance, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof.

All claims if any which are not so received will be considered null void and waived and the purchase will be completed without any reference to any such claim

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Western side of the Jail Road north, otherwise called Imamwada Road, in the island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 127 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. nil, New No. nil, Old Survey No. 2497, New Survey No. 3651 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3458 (1) and Street No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Mirza Ali Khan, on or towards the East by the said Jail Road North, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Karmali Mohamed Jetha and on or towards the West by the property of Kanji Javer and which such premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 30th day of October, 1917.
KANGA & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
506

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE BUILDING PLOT AT WALKESHWAR ROAD OPPOSITE SOBHAG MAHAL.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Gulam Husein Sale Mahomed Peer Mahomed and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Goswami Pradumanlal Murlidhar Mabaraj and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd day of August, 1916, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, of Pension and Tax Tenure containing by admeasurement 2,786 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being on the south side of Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, and New No. A-2127, Old Survey No. 13, and New Survey No. 2-7292, and the building that was thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under D. Ward No. 2483 and Street No. 4 and 5, and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Navivahoo, and partly by a private gulley, on or towards the West by the property of Lalchand Jasodanand, on or towards the North by the Hilly ground of Jaffer Suleman, and on or towards the South by the said Walkeshwar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office, No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of November, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of Jadavji Premji the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Khoja Rahimbhai Gulamhusein the Mortgagor:—

3 gold necklaces, 1 gold neck-chain, 1 gold watch chain, pearls, rubbies, emeralds, necklace, brilliant diamonds, rings, rose rings, and Marquise rings, nose rings, and ear-rings, pearl collar, pearl collar buttons, etc.

On account of the concerned:—

Pearls, rubies and emeralds, necklaces, pearl bangles, diamond and emerald rings, rose rings, and Marquise rings, diamonds and rubies packets, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the G. K. Perfumery Mart:—

G. M. P. 969-70. 2 cases Perfumery landed per S. S. Nellore.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Purchasers Messrs. Yuscof Bros. of Nagdevi Street.

75 bundles Galvanized wire No. 16, 17 and 18 and 25 bundles

On account of the shippers:—

Balance lots consisting of lacquered, and mounted walking sticks, porcelain vases, flower bowls, jars, satsumas, tea sets in silk lined cases, satsuma vases, cloisonne vases, incense burners, trays, porcelain, male, female and animal, figures.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st October, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P Railway.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The undersigned will REMOVE their Rooms to the GROUND FLOOR No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, (just opposite the Military Square Lane) on and from MONDAY, the 12th November, 1917. The other entrance to the above premises is next to the "Advocate of India" Offices, at Dalal Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 1st November, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mulji Jetha Market, Sunder Chowk at the shop of Seth Gurudatsing Bhagwansing by order of Seth Khemsing Gulabsing and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Punjabi Diwanchand Tilakchand.

5 cases each 51 pieces white shirtings No. 10, 20, 30.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOOK OUT FOR
The Sensation of Sensations
A ROYAL ACROBAT
featuring
"BUFFALO"
the world's strongest man
A worthy successor to
"THE JOCKEY OF DEATH"
AND
"CIRCUS OF DEATH"
Commencing Saturday 3rd November 1917.
AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market,
Telephone 1882.
You will be sorry if you miss this

LAST NIGHTS OF PRESENT REVUE SERIAL!
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES.
PALACE OF VARIETIES
PRESENTS
FOR THE LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.
THE GAIETY REVUE CO.
IN 4 SERALS
THE
BANG GIRLS IN MESPOT
ALSO
SHOWING IN CINEMA
FOR THE LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.
TRAFALGAR DAY
REVIEW IN BOMBAY
AND
PRESENTATION OF MEDALS
By
H. E. THE NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
TO-MORROW THURSDAY
UNPRECEDENTED
GALA ATTRACTION
Cur
5TH REVUE SERIAL 5TH
THE BANG GIRLS IN JAPAN
ALSO
Opening Debut
OF NEW ARTISTS. NEW DANCES ETC.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT
GRAND IDEAL PICTURE PLAY
'A SENSATIONAL HONEYMOON'
IN FOUR PARTS.
A thrilling tale of a honeymoon couple's adventures.
also showing
a two reel funniest HOMELAND Comedy
featuring
LUPINO LANE. LUPINO LANE.
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45, 10-30.

Another Grand Change
From Wednesday Oct. 31st
2nd Instalment of
"TREY OF HEARTS"
NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA
Most sensational scenes and terrible events.
To-day Special Prize Matinee at 5-15 (S. T.)
And every night at 7, 8-45 & 10-30
PRICES HALF
New Sundhurst Road,
Telephone No. 2471.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE. BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS SEASON.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

"RAFFLES"

The exciting and fascinating play made from one of the most risky exploits of E. W. Hornung's famous gentleman burglars. Mr. Charles Howitt makes a great hit as A. J. Raffles.

TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P.M.

Once again by special request.

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

The greatest theatrical hit ever made in Bombay.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AT 9-30 P. M.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

"THE WARE CASE"

WHO KILLED EUSTACE EDE?

The most powerful murder mystery play of the past decade.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 P. M.

"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"

Night prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and Ans. 8. Matinee Prices:—Rs. 3, 1-8, 1, and Ans. 8.

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

Week days:—From 10 a.m., till 6 p.m. Saturdays:—Till 1 p.m.

NEW PICTURE BILL

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 P. M.

"THE EEL"

"HER GREAT MISTAKE"

"A HONEYMOON SURPRISE"

PATHE GAZETTE.

AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

SENSATION SUPREME

THE SHIELDING SHADOW

PATHE'S MIGHTY SERIAL

3 Episodes Every Week

9000 feet of

STIRRING ROMANCE, MYSTERY AND ADVENTURE

GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY

SEE IT NOW

OLYMPIA

Sandhurst Road, (West).

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to lose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, thorough antiseptic, germ-killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.

V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.

No. 155, (Dept. C. 1.) Jooma Masjid Marine, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions

EXCELSIOR THEATRE WAR FILMS AT 6 P.M. AND 9-45 P.M.
EMPIRE FROM 6-30 to 11 P.M.

EMPIRE

The Picture Theatre of Distinction

TO-DAY at 6-30 8-15 & 10 p. m.

THE VITAGRAPH COMPANY

Presents their

Broadway Star Feature

"A MILLION BID"

"A MILLION BID"

adapted from the famous play "Agnes" by Mrs. Sydney Drew

IN 5 Acts.

A strong Dramatic Play dealing with Vaulting Social Ambition The opinion of the Rev. Dr. Gregory on

"A MILLION BID"

"Would to God every mother and father could see "A Million Bid" The world would be immensely benefited by it."

GREAT SCENES OF THE GAMBLING ROOMS AT MONTE CARLO AND THE SINKING OF A MILLIONAIRE PLEASURE YACHT.

PATHES GAZETTE

EMPIRE COMEDIES

EXCELSIOR

Next Saturday November 3rd at 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS

NEW BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY

Saturday November 3rd at 9-30 p. m.

"GENERAL POST"

A Story of a tailor who became a Brigadier-General

Half Price Matinee Sunday 4th at 5 p. m.

Monday & Tuesday at 9-30 p. m.

Cyral Maudes Great Success

"GRUMPY"

Compton Coutts as "Grumpy"

Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR

6 P.M. TWICE NIGHTLY 9-45 P.M

THE LATEST AND GREATEST OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL

WAR FILMS

OFFICIAL PICTURES OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE

Presented by

THE WAR OFFICE CINEMATOGRAPH COMMITTEE

Sole Director for the Indian Empire

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

SONS OF OUR EMPIRE

An Authentic Record of this year's Great Push

INDIAN CAVALRY IN ACTION

THE GERMAN RETREAT

and

THE BATTLE OF ARRAS

A Graphic Record of the Great Easter Battle which brought us to the Hindenburg Line.

THE FALL OF BAPAUME

THE CAPTURE OF PERONNE

TANKS! TANKS! TANKS!

A Large Percentage of The Gross Receipts is remitted to H. M. Government for Distribution in War Charities.

Mr. Bandman has remitted over Rs. 1,15,000 up-to-date.

Prices at 6 p.m. Rs.3 to 4 annas at 9-45 p.m. Rs 4 to 8 annas

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

PATHE GAZETTE

"THE RED DAWN"

AND

"THE RED NIGHT"

7th & 8th EPISODES OF

"PATRIA"

PATHE'S SERIAL SUPREME.

Tremendous Fire scenes, never witnessed before on any screen.

A Great Patriotic Film with a Preparedness theme.

"WIFFLES MILLIONS"

A roaring comedy in 2 parts.

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. DAILY

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5 P.M.

POPULAR PRICES.

GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH!

AND A GOOD FILM NEEDS NO BOOMING.

But it DOES need your being reminded that a particular film has now a very short stay here in Bombay.

"LANKA A-FLAME"

has somehow enjoyed the largest run of regularly congested audiences for consecutively two weeks, at all the four shows every evening. The compound of the

WEST END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.—opposite the Cama Baug.)

Gets thronged day after day from 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.) by anxious and impatient patrons. The story is wonderful, the scenario is wonderful, the screening is simply wonderful There is no other word for it. Art, pathos poetry all go to make up this noble Indian film. And then there is the ever frisky

"THE GIRL FROM FRISCO"

in her two new dazzling episodes.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

Storm near Gopalpur yesterday is moving along the coast towards Lower Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, east and Central Provinces; local in Burma, Assam and Kashmir. The chief amounts are:—Calcutta and Burdwan three inches, Berhampore four, Mymensingh and Bogra two, Balasore six, False Point three, Cuttack two, Ranchi one and half, Daltanganj two, Naya Dumka three

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Orissa and east of Central Provinces and increase in Bengal and Assam.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 29th Oct. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	....	29.794 Inch
Temperature of Air	....	78.8 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	....	72.4 "
Dew Point	....	69.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	....	0.742 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	....	4.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	....	82.9 "
Minimum do.	....	73.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	....	WE,E,WNW,N,W.
Movement of Wind do. do	....	114 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Oct	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	30	m 10 46	28 0	30	m 4 47	17 9
Wed.	31	m 11 29	27 10	31	m 5 33	13 11
	Nov			Nov	5 31a	13 11
Thur.	1	m 0 20	30 0	1	m 6 17	18 2
Fri.	2	m 0 11a	27 4	2	m 6 9a	14 4
		m 1 3	29 7		m 7 1	18 4
Sat.	3	m 0 53a	26 8	3	m 6 47a	15 3
		m 1 45	28 9		m 7 46	19 3
Sun.	4	m 1 35a	25 8	4	m 8 38	16 3
		m 2 28	27 10		m 8 38	19 11
Mon.	5	m 2 18	24 10	5	m 9 40	17 7
		m 3 13	26 10		m 9 40	20 5
		3 8.	23 11		8 41.	18 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct.		Sunrise.	Sunset
M	30 (Tuesday)	6h. 37m.	6h. 7m.
M	31 (Wednesday)	6h. 38m.	6h. 7m
Nov.	1 (Thursday)	6h. 39m.	6h. 6m.
"	2 (Friday)	6h. 39m.	6h. 6m.
"	3 (Saturday)	6h. 40m.	6h. 5m.
M	4 (Sunday)	6h. 40m.	6h. 5m.
M	5 (Monday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	8	3	44.3 a.m.
New Moon	16	8	11.0 a.m.
First Quarter	23	8	7.70 p.m.
Full Moon	30	11	49.2 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 30th October 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect over the whole division; night temperature is in excess at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in Rajputana. Temperature is in defect except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.22in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded in the north-western districts and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect during the day over the whole division but is still in slight excess at night in the southern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is in excess in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Raipur is the only station reporting rainfall of importance. The storm from the Bay of Bengal is not likely to advance into the reporting area.

A few showers are possible in the east Central Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on 30th October, was 30.031 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either merourial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

The Calcutta Police Courts reopened today after the Puja holidays and only petty cases were disposed of. One Honorary Magistrate disposed of 300 cases in five hours.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Khurda Road states that owing to heavy rains on 28th instant the banks of the P. W. D. Canal at mile 368/24 to 369/6 between Jaganathpuram and Berhampore having burst, water was flowing over the track causing the line to be unsafe for the passage of trains. No. 3 down Madras mail in consequence was held up at Berhampore till daylight and left Berhampore at 7-45 a.m. to-day when the road was clear.

WHEN WAR CEASES.

RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL.

Dr. Addison, Minister for Reconstruction, in mail week, spoke at Huddersfield on "Social Reconstruction after the War." It was quite certain, he said, that whatever steps might be taken in dealing with problems of reconstruction, we must rely on the main on people helping themselves. As the war went on and memories grew more dim we were often inclined to forget something which we ought to remember first and last—that whatever changes might be undertaken in our country in the future, we owed a duty which nothing could discharge to the officers and men who went out first. (Cheers.) But all this depended on our winning the war. (Hear, hear.) Some people had questioned whether there was any need for a Ministry of Reconstruction at all. He was not, of course, talking of the Minister. (Laughter.) "We have found for some time," said Dr. Addison, "that that is not the view of the Germans. They have been busy at it for some time. We find their efforts in different parts of the world in endeavouring to secure the supply of material to get the supplies which our people will need. I know they have been making, and are making still, extensive efforts to acquire control, by purchase and otherwise, of great mineral deposits. They have even tried to buy them in England during the war, for the purpose not only of supplying themselves, I daresay, but also to prevent our getting them, and there are few things of greater fundamental importance than securing a sufficient supply of raw material. The German Minister of Reconstruction has started these."

The right hon. gentleman then discussed what would happen when the war ceased. The unemployment outlook ought not to be so formidable as it looked, but no right-minded citizen could deny that we should be prepared to cope with difficulties that might arise. He should say that certainly over a million men who were fighting would have their places kept for them. Another large class would be immediately required on shipbuilding and on the railways at home and abroad. In many trades there would be big demands, but the carrying out of orders necessitated the provision of raw materials. The shortage of materials had been aggravated in some commodities by the shortage of ships, and the more the traders did for themselves to remedy it the better he should be pleased. He proposed to consult the different trades as to the best way of doing it. The traders should associate themselves together as far as possible to help the Government. One of the chief difficulties of the Government sometimes in getting the co-operation of traders was because they were divided amongst themselves. It was of great national importance that those differences should be overcome. In the past this country had not made enough use of brains. How highly-trained scientific men had overcome the difficulties of supplying our armies could never be sufficiently expressed, and yet previously those men had been paid salaries, in some cases by people who ought to have known better, that were a disgrace to the community. One lesson of the war had been that it paid to employ brains and to pay them properly. (Cheers.) Only by increased productivity should we be able to overcoe the devastation caused by the war.

OUR FOUR NEEDS.

We could do it, but we needed four things. Our first and most important need was the better co-operation between Capital and Labour. Secondly, we needed better conditions of life. Thirdly, better training; and, fourthly, better industrial methods. In regard to the first, he believed the Committee presided over by Mr. Whitley, M.P., which suggested a form of labour and employers' councils, had great possibilities for usefulness. They should get together and form some machinery for the settlement of differences. Until that was done we could make no real progress in increasing output. Labour should be entitled to a share in the benefit of increased output. Labour should also be protected against cutting rates. The fear of unemployment was largely responsible for hostility to improved methods. That had got to be removed. You could not expect a man to put his heart into improved methods which might throw out into the street. (Hear, hear.) Labour should also be brought into council on the general questions of the conditions and hours of labour. These matters would have to be settled in some way before we could get increased output. Improved housing conditions was another necessity, and the Local Government Board had sent out a return asking local authorities to state the housing requirements in their different districts. There was also needed closer association between the laboratory and the factory, and science should be brought more into industry. Another requirement was improved trading methods, for one of the chief reasons why Germany had invaded our markets was because they organised their buying and selling on comprehensive lines. We had got to do the same.

He trusted the steps being taken would remove some of the difficulties in respect to our commercial intelligence. He thought as a whole we got what we had paid for. When men in this work were paid about the wages of clerks we got value for what we paid, but we did not get what we wanted. He had had prepared a precise and scientific examination of great groups of factories in this country, which showed how efficient plant, method, and management had yielded striking results as compared with where those conditions did not prevail. In one case, although wages had increased 20 per cent., the cost of production had fallen by 29 per cent. Dr. Addison also indicated how immense improvements could be made in coal, iron, steel, oil, and transport industries to make us more self-contained, and to add to our industrial strength after the war. If we neglected to exercise forethought we should pass through national difficulty and tribulation. If, on the other hand, we used the lessons of the war we should render service to our country which would be full of fruitfulness. (Cheers.)—The "Daily Telegraph."

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT.

PRINCIPAL CONTRIBUTION.

(Before Sir Stanley Batchelor and Justice Shah.)

Bhimrao Potdar and others (plaintiff-appellants) v. A. L. Britto and others (defendant-respondents)

This was an appeal against the decision of the District Judge of Belgaum, who confirmed the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Belgaum.

The facts are fully stated in their Lordships' judgments. The Acting Chief Justice, Sir Stanley Batchelor in delivering the judgment observed:—

"The facts out of which this appeal arises are these. In 1871 one Koneri affected to mortgage to the plaintiff No. 1 three pieces of property, namely, Survey No. 1088, one-third of Survey No. 1058 and a house. It was afterwards discovered, and is now admitted, that in fact Koneri had no title whatever to Survey No. 1088. In 1877 the mortgagor Koneri sold the equity of redemption in the two mortgaged properties to one Britto, who was the father of the 3rd defendant, and Britto in his turn sold the equity of redemption in the house to the defendant No. 2's father. This last sale was in 1889. The suit was brought by the plaintiff to recover their money by the sale of the mortgaged property. The 1st defendant was sued as the heir of Koneri, but he took no part in the proceedings, and admittedly has no interest in the litigation.

It was contended in the Lower Courts on behalf of the 2nd defendant that he was entitled to the application of the principle of contribution, and the Lower Court accepting that argument has awarded to the plaintiffs a portion only of their claim against the 2nd defendant. Moreover, in awarding that portion the Lower Court has taken into its consideration the value of Survey No. 1088 which, as I have said, Koneri had no right to mortgage.

It appears to me that the Lower Court was wrong in allowing the argument on behalf of the 2nd defendant upon this point. The property, the subject of the mortgage, remains to-day what it was when the mortgage was made, namely, one-third of No. 1058 and a house. Survey No. 1088, in spite of Koneri's pretence to mortgage it, was never validly mortgaged, that is, there was never any transfer of interest in this property from Koneri to the mortgagee. This being so, it cannot be said that there has ever been any severance of the security by the act of the mortgagee. In these circumstances, section 82 of the Transfer of Property Act cannot in my view be invoked so as to assist the 2nd defendant. That section provides that "where several properties are mortgaged to secure one debt, such properties are, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, liable to contribute rateably to the debt secured by the mortgage." This provision, however, defines the relation of the mortgagors *inter se*, and there is nothing in the language of the section which compels the conclusion that the mortgagee must distribute his debt in a certain manner, or is unable to enforce it against each and every part of the property made security for the mortgage. This is pointed out in *Roghu Nath Parshad* v. *Harlal Sadhu*: I. L. R. 18 Cal., p. 320; and *Krishna Ayyar* v. *Mutherkumaraswamiya Pillai*: I. L. R., 29 Mad., p. 217. I conclude, therefore, that the mortgaged property in the hands of the 2nd defendant is liable for the entirety of the mortgage debt.

In regard to the 3rd defendant, the position is one of some difficulty. The 3rd defendant is the son of that Britto, who purchased from Koneri. It is admitted that the 3rd defendant is not the only heir of the deceased Britto, but that there are other heirs, who are not brought upon this record. It must also, I think, be taken, since the contrary is not made to appear, that no letters of administration had been taken out to the deceased Britto's estate, and it is apparent that the 3rd defendant was brought upon the record as one of the heirs of the deceased, on the footing that the deceased Britto had died intestate. In this state of facts section 190 of the Indian Succession Act comes into operation, and no right to any part of the property of the deceased Britto can be established in any Court unless letters of administration have first been granted by a Court of competent jurisdiction. This appears to me to be at present decisive against the plaintiffs' claim against the 3rd defendant, and the decision in *Virchand Fagjeeran Shet* v. *Kondia Kusam Alur*: 17 Bom., L. Rep., p. 685 cannot remove the difficulty created by section 190 of the Indian Succession Act. It would, however, be unsatisfactory to leave matters in this condition, since the result would be to throw the whole burden upon the 2nd defendant leaving him to prefer a separate suit in order to recover contribution from the 3rd defendant. The less roundabout method of securing justice will be to obtain, if possible, adequate representation to the deceased Britto's estate, and Mr. Jahagirdar on the plaintiffs' behalf has applied for a stay of the final orders in this appeal so as to enable letters of administration to be taken out. In the view which I have expressed of the facts of the case, we allow the appeal to stand over for a period of 3 months in order that letters of administration may be taken out. I have discussed fully all the points raised in argument, and when the matter comes up again nothing will remain for consideration except the question of representation to the estate of the deceased Britto. Costs costs in the appeal."

Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar appeared for the appellants.

Mr. S. R. Bakhale for the first respondent.

Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas for the second respondent.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

Harold, the eleven year old son of Mr. F. A. Remfry and grandson of Mr. John Remfry, a well-known solicitor was bitten by a large cobra on Sunday. The boy was playing with his elder brother in a lane at Entally when a reptile attacked him and bit him on the forefinger of his right hand. The lad pressed the injured finger and rushed to his father who applied ligature to the injured digit and freely applied tincture of iodine. The lad was removed to hospital where he showed symptons of working of poison but is now out of danger.

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 29th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	—	—	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—	—	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—	—	—
" " Imports	—	—	Nil
Mid. American spot trading value	—	..	20.42
Egyptian F.G.F. spot sakellaridis	..	..	22.55
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	—	Jan	23.39
		Mar	26.22
		May	26.05
New Orleans 10 a.m.		Jan.	25 47
		Mar.	25.32

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct 29th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Old Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.	
October	19.52	Unofficial.
Oct.-Nov.	19.10	
Nov.-Dec.	18.70	
Dec.-Jan.	18.55	
Jan.-Feb.	18.45	
Feb.-Mar.	18.36	
Mar.-Apl.	18.27	
Apl.-May	18.18	
May-June	18.11	
June-July	18.03	

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
January	19.37—14
February	19.47—14
March	
April	19.72—11
May	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 29th.

Old Contracts.

Months	To-days price	
Oct.	19.42	+10
Oct.-Nov.	19.00	
Nov.-Dec.	18.60	
Dec.-Jan.	18.45	
Jan.-Feb.	18.35	
Feb.-Mar.	18.29	
March-April	18.17	
April-May.	18.03	
May-June.	18.01	
June-July.	17.92	

New Contracts

Months.	Closing prices.	
January	20 33	+30
February	20 13	
March	19 93	
April	19.71	
May	19.55	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 29th

Old Contracts.

Months	Opening Rates
Oct.	24.25
Nov.	24.50

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's closing	
January	29.90	
February	29.70	+80
March	29.65	

Old Contracts.

Months	To-day's closin
October	24.25+1.00
November	24.50+1.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 29th

G.G. Bengal Good	—	—	16.85
" " Fully Good	—	—	17.10
" " Fine	—	—	17.35
" No. 1 Comra Good Mid	—	—	18.35
" " Fully Good	—	—	18.60
" " Fine.	—	—	18.85
" Broach Good	—	—	19.99
" " Fully Good	—	—	20.17
" " Fine	—	—	20.35
" Sellidie Good	—	—	16.85
" " Fully Good	—	—	17.10
" " Fine	—	—	17.35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	—	—	406,000
Futures at New York Jan.	—	—	36.00
" Mar.	—	—	25.74
" May	—	—	25 62
Spot Cotton at New York	—	—	26 8-
" at New Orleans	—	—	24.70
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	—	—	24.9-
" " Mar	—	—	24.8-

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 26th

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Sept-Oct. Buyer 59s

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 30.

This morning the bazaar quotation for Good Broach April was Rs. 445, while on Association terms the rate was Rs. 447/48. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 442 for Good Broach, but after declining to Rs. 441 recovered to Rs. 443. Business was done on Association terms at Rs. 447. The storm in the Bay of Bengal, to which we referred yesterday, appears to have moved northwards, and is not likely to enter the cotton area. At Colaba transactions were made in Good Broach on Association terms at Rs. 446, and in the bazaar at Rs. 443, Exchange, the market closing steady at Rs. 444 Exchange. A moderate business has been done.

Ready cotton continues steady with a fair enquiry by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	—	April	444
Fine Hinganghat Wardah	—	January	437
" Nagpur Kampti	—	—	423
" Khamgaon Akola	—	—	418
" Khandesh	—	—	402
" Muthia	—	—	401
" Bengal	—	—	364
Fully Good Bengal	—	—	353

Quotations for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Broach good	—	April	438
Bengal Fully good	—	January	330

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 30th OCTOBER 1917.

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	368	337		1-25 January
M.G. Sind Punjab	345			"
M.G. Wardha	444			"
M. G. Nagpute	441			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	425			"
M.G. Khandesh	408			"
M.G. Broach	..		448	1-25 April.

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 29th October:—

Cotton	—	2,218 bales
Wheat	—	19,209 qrtrs.
Linseed	—	6,398 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	—	397 "
Gingelly seed	—	176 "
Poppyseed	—	Nil
Groundnuts	—	724 "
Castorseed	—	3,682 "
Rice	—	2,301 "
Myrabollams	—	338 "
Cottonseed	—	2,120 "
Mowraseed	—	186 "
Gram	—	3,361 "
Jowar	—	651 "
Maize	—	37 "
Barley	—	946 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 30th Oct. 1917, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G)	..	363	332	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Seinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	345	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	403	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	..	416	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	432	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	425	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	443	1/25th Apl. 18

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 30th.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	45 8 0	7 0 0
" Cawnpore 70-30	44 8 0	6 15 0
" Karacha Bangla ..	43 8 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	8 9 0	8 15 0
" Cawnpore ..	8 9 0	8 15 0
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	7 5 0	7 11 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 6 0	7 12 0
" Thin ..	7 0 0	7 6 0
Teelseed, White 80-15 ..	47 0 0	9 12 0
" Gujar 75-20 ..	45 8 0	9 5 0
" Black ..	37 0 0	8 2 0
" Gujar 50-50 ..	44 0 0	9 2 0
Poppyseed, White ..	7 4 0	7 10 0
Groundnuts ..	33 0 0	7 14 0
Mowraseed ..	4 8 0	4 12 0

Forward.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May ..	6 10 3
Linseed May ..	8 2 4½

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 30.

The silver market is steady with limited business.

Bar Gold, 26-5.

Sovereign, 16-6.

Silver Ready ex-Duty, 39-2.

Silver 1st Sett, ex-Duty, 39-3.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.

Bank Demand Draft, 1/5 1/32.

3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/5 13/32.

Bank Demand on France, Fr. 195.

3 Months' Sight France, Fr. 202½.

D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 205.

T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150.

60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 140½.

Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 207½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—

5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47:

Cum-warrant, 95.

Warrant, 2/7 per cent.

3 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.

4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 95.

3½ per cent. small pieces, 66.

3 per cent. small pieces, 58.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 80.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable long dated, 78.

Municipal long dated, 76.

Municipal short dated, 80.

City Improvement Trust 60 years January-July, 79.

5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 92.

Sanitary, 94.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.

Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.

Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened firm, but declined towards the close owing to profit taking and speculative sales for November settlement.

Steamers were placed at prices varying from 1,920 to 1,870, Madhavjees from 2,570 to 2,550, Fazulbhoys from 940 to 902/8, Bombay Uniteds from 925 to 905, Nagpurs from 2,730 to 2,712/8, Davids from 597/8 to 590, Indian Bleachings from 257/8 to 255, Pearls from 625 to 615, Shapurjis from 153/12 to 150, and Simplexs from 1,080 to 1,032/8.

Centurys improved to 397/8, Crescents to 272/8, Currimbhoys to 392/8, Indore-Malwas to 395, Kasturchands to 1,350, Kohinoors to 1,035, and Swadeshis to 1,870, and Colabas declined to 1,340.

Tatas from old Ordinary were placed between 272/8 and 266½ and closed at 270, new ordinarys from 90 to 87/8, old deferreds from 350 to 340, Katni ordinary declined to 277/8, and deferreds to 1,390.

Bombay Tramway improved to 362/8. Bombay Steam declined to 275. Bombay-Burmas improved to 1,032/8, and Tata Hydros to 1,195.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Eighth Report of the above Company together with the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1917, states:—

The Company's net profit during the year amounted to Rs. 17,17,466-12-4 which with the sum brought forward viz. Rs. 18,213-5-0 from the previous year's account makes a total sum of Rs. 17,35,680-1-4. Out of this amount the Directors have appropriated a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 to Depreciation Fund Account, leaving a balance of net profit of Rs. 14,35,680-1-4. Deducting thereout the sum of Rs. 6,13,469-7-1 paid as *ad-interim* dividend on the Preference and Ordinary Shares capital at 7 per cent. per annum for the half year ending 31st December, 1916, balance of the net profit available for distribution is Rs. 8,22,210-10-3. The Directors recommend the payment of a further dividend on "Preference" Shares at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum after deducting Income-tax and on Ordinary Shares old and new at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum with due regard in case of the New Ordinary Shares to dates of allotment and the amounts paid up per share. The total amount so payable will come to Rs. 7,46,869-13-10 which will leave a balance of Rs. 75,340-12-5 to be carried to next year's account. The Directors state that out of the sum of Rs. 14,20,560-0-0 standing to the credit of the Premium on Shares, they have allocated the sum of Rs. 1,69,075-9-11 to be credited to the Preliminary Expenses Account and the sum of Rs. 2,60,000-0-0 to be credited to Brokerage Account thus wiping off both these last mentioned accounts.

In consideration of Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Kt., having guaranteed the due performance of the contracts with the Mills for the sale of electrical power, the Company on its registration had agreed to pay them for a period of ten years a certain percentage on the Company's gross yearly earnings derived from such sale. Also, that the Company had agreed to pay a certain percentage on such gross earnings for the same period to Mr. S. M. Rutnagar who acted as broker in bringing about the Guarantee Agreement. Shortly after the close of the Company's financial year 1915-16 an arrangement was made for compounding the entire claim of the guarantors in respect of commission on the ten years' earnings of the Company for a lump sum of Rs. 10,00,000 the amount payable for 1915-16 being included in the arrangement. Mr. Rutnagar's claim for brokerage has also been compounded for a lump sum of Rs. 70,000.

After due debits to Revenue in the last and present account in respect of the above payments, there are balances of Rs. 7,97,891 and Rs. 57,116 respectively to the debit of Guarantors' and Brokers' commission to be wiped out in future years.

It has to be added that the compounded sum of Rs. 10,00,000 was paid to the Guarantors not in cash, but in 934 "Preference" Shares of Rs. 1,000 each calculated at the rate of Rs. 1,070 per share and Rs. 620 in cash.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Quotation asked to buyers
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	10	Sept.-Oct.	18%	30-
Alliance Bank ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	32-
Bk of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	10%	X D. 7-
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	17%	1,52-
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	17%	1,41-
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	do.	8%	7-
Bank of Madras ..	500	..	12%	1,14-
Central Bank Rs. 50	50	..	7%	2-
Central Co-op. Bk. ..	50	..	6%	4-
Standard Bk. { O 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	7-
{ P 50	100	do.	Nil.	3-
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank ..	20	Sept.-Oct.	15%	£6-
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	£10	do.	8%	8-
Mercantile Bank { £12½ A ..	25	Mar.-Dec.	12%	£231/8
{ £12½ B ..	25	do.	12%	£2-
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk	£ 125	..	33⅓	£7-
National Bank £12½	£25	..	16%	£4-

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	40	1,110
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	25-
Bombay Cotton	500	Nil.	..	50-
Bombay Dyeing ..	250	Mar.-Sep.	35	X.D. 1,06-
Bombay United ..	250	..	40	90-
Bradbury Mill ..	250	..	..	57-
Century	100	Mar.-Sep.	15	X.D. 379-8
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	90	2,412-8
Central India P ..	500	May-Nov.	5%	X. D. 38-
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	40-
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..	55	1,34-
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	85-
Crescent	100	do.	12	27- 8
Currimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	20	X.D. 39-/8
David	250	do.	15	24-
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May.-Nov.	10	21-
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	35	57-
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sep.	50	X.D. 90-/8
Framji Petit	1,000	May	40	1,44-
Finlay	250	Apl.-Oct.	25	43-/8
Gold Mohur	500	..	25	28-
Globe	100	..	Nil.	77/8
Hindustan	1,000	..	50	62-
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	50	1,00-
Indian Dyeing	100	do.	15	29-
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	25	42-
Indo-China	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	80-
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	35	39-
Jamshed	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	75
Jewaj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	30-
Kasturchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	100	1,35-
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	60	95-
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	100	2,70-
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sep.	85	X.D 98-
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar. Aug.	100	1,05-
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	Apl.-Sept.	150	1,60-
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	80	2,50-
Maneckji Petit ..	1,000	Mar-Sept.	60	1,00-
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	10-
Morarji Goculdas ..	1,000	..	60	2,30-
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Feb.-Aug.	8	20-
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	nom. 52-
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	12	28-
New City of Bom. ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	35	80-
Pearl	250	..	25	X.D. 61-
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	14	23-
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	20-
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	45-
Sassoon Silk	500	April.	20	X. D. 32-
Sholapore	1,000	do.	270	6,70-
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	Nil.	15-
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	80	X.D 1032/8
Standard	500	Mar.-Sept.	100	X.D. 18-
Swan	250	Oct.	20	X.D 90-
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	80	18-
Tata Mill { O ..	500	400	..	85-
{ P. ..	500	400	50	42-
Textile	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	X.D. 2,12-
Union	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	29-
Vishnu Cotton { O ..	500	..	75	nom. 40-
Western India { P..	500	..	70	47-
	1000	..	25	X.D. 587/8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	4½%	97
Amritsar Patti ..	100	do.	6¼%	X.D 114
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	do.	5%	X.D. 510 Par
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	do.	4½%	68-
*Central Provinces ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	84
*Dhond—Baramati ..	100	do.	4½%	80
Gaekwar	100	Jan.-June.	4½%	84
Hoshangabad Itarsi ..	100	do.	4%	8-
Hoshangabad Itarsi ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	6%	X.D. 7-
Pachora Jamner 5% ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	6-
Sarasiwagpur	100	May-Nov.	4%	6-
Shahad Nargaul ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	6%	97
*Sind Light R	100	July.-Dec.	7%	12
Tapti Valley	500	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	620
Upper Sind Light ..	100	Jan.-July	6%	X.D. 80

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	Rs. 750	May.	Rs. 200	Rs. 5,70-
Albert Kurranchee ..	1,000	Nov.	40	82-
Breul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	6	12-
Bellary Press	275	..	15	16-
Broach City	200	Oct.	20	12-
Fort	275	Nov.	50	70-
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	6	40-
Harvey and Sadapat	500	July.	40	62-
Hindustan Press ..	200	..	..	14-
Hirjibhoy	100	Sept.	6	10-
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	10	11-
Jumna Ginge P. Co	1,300	..	7	70-
Karachee Press ..	200	Jan.	40	50-
Kamatam	500	Sept	Nil.	35
Mamundpura Cta. ..	125	..	7	10-
Manuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	12-
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar a.fg. ..	250	Aug.	15	22-
New Asiatic India ..	1,000	Sept.	80	95-
New Mofussil C ..	400	Nov.	60	77-
New Berar	500	Oct.	40	47-
New Prince o Wales	400	do.	50	X.D. 70-
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	85-
Surat City	200	Oct.	15	17-
Volkart U.P.Co., Ltd.	500	Sept.	20	60-
Vaidwan G.P. ..	150	..	..	10-

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Jan.-May	100	1,10-
Al-India C.Co., Rs20	100	Aug.	Rs. 1	
Bamanjees	5	..	Rs. 2	6/8
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	nom
Badham Pile	70	June	2	90
Baroda Team Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	4-
Brick and Tile ..	80	..	..	100
Brl. Burma Pt. ..	6	Mar.-Oct.	6	8/-
Bombay Burma ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	15d.	1,032/8
B. B.S. & T Co. Ltd. O	200	Feb.-Aug.	6%	Jor/8
P	10	..	10	10-
Bomeay Ice	40	..	Rs. 2	17
Bombay Flour ..	600	Jan.-Aug.	120	1,31-
Bo. Land & Bldgs.	400	..	24	42-
Bombay Steam Navigation { O	200	Mar.-Sept.	12	27-
{ P	250	Feb.-Oct.	5%	X.D. 25-
Bunai Cement Co. ..	10	Nov.-Oct.	5/10	23/8
Cenara M.Co., Ltd.	10	April.	..	45
City of Bo. Bldgs Co.	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	29-
Delhi Flour	250	Sept.	..	12-
Empire Life Rs. 50	500	..	Nil.	32-
The Eastern O.	£1	Nil.	Nil.	16/4
Chemical Co. D.	2s.	Nil.	Nil.	30
Indian Cement Co. { O	100	..	Nil.	44-
{ P	100	..	3	278/12
Katni Cement { O	40	..	44/12	XD 1,39-
{ P	100	..	4%	19/-
Ind Mercantile In., Co., Ltd., Rs. 20	100	Dec.	5½%	13-
Indian Cotton Co. Ltd. Old 10	100	Dec.-July	4%	3-
Now { O. Issue P. 150	100	Dec.-July.	7%	
	200	March.	7%	21-
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July.	1-	20-
Jost's Engg. Co., Ltd.	60	Oct.	10%	6-
Kemp & Co. Rs. 175	200	July	Rs. 10	18-
Karachi Landsaits 75	200	..	Nil.	10-
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	0%	74
Mackenzie Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 10	22-
Marsland Price Co.	100	..	4%	nom. 2-
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	7%	6-
John Oliver, S. Life A. Rs. 60.	200	May.	30%	38-
Phillips & Co. ..	40	July	13	31/8
Ports Canning Co. ..	1'000	Sept.	45	60-
Shivnarpur Syndete.	10	..	30%	X.D. 51/8
Sirdar Carbonic Gas	100	Mar.-Aug.	8	nom. 6
Siddeley Ice Mfg. Co.,	100	..	8	10-
	75	Sept.	3	
Tata Iron Steel Co. ..	39	Sept.	15%	27/4
	150	Mar.-Sept.	125%	1,12-
Tata Hydro Elec. ..	1'000	Jan.	8%	14-
	1'000	Jan.	7%	X.D. 1, 9-
Tata "Hydro" Deb. P.			7%	" 1,05
Com. P.S. ..	1'000	April-Oct.	5½%	6% Prem
Thacker & Co ..	5	May.	30%	295
Telephone Co ..	52	..	Rs. 9	16-

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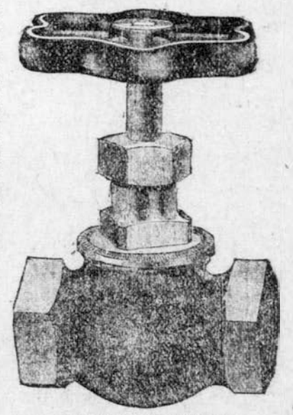

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SIR WILLIAM MEYER IN BOMBAY.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER ADDRESS.

THE EXCHANGE SITUATION.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

A meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was held on Tuesday to meet the Hon. Sir William Meyer, when Sir Vithaldas Thackersey after welcoming him referred in the course of his speech to the raising of exchange by Government to 1s. 5d. and said that they felt that the Government's departure from the policy of maintaining the exchange at 1s. 4d. was not warranted by the circumstances Apart from the loss which the raising of exchange was sure to entail on the producers of the country—mainly the poor—the very fact that the Government had not deemed it necessary to use all its resources for the maintenance of exchange, had actually created a feeling of uneasiness and alarm amongst the commercial community. Moreover, the uncertainty of what the future as to exchange might be, was not at all reassuring.

THE EXCHANGE SITUATION.

"We have," he said, "no knowledge as to the prices at which Government have purchased siver most recently; but granting that they would have had to pay somewhere between 50/52d. per oz. and assuming that during the next year the new coinage of rupees would amount to 24 crores—the highest figure coined in any one of the previous 5 years, the loss would have been about 5 crores; but the average purchase price of the Government of India for the year must have been very much lower than this. In fact, the price of silver to-day is lower than the basis of 1s. 4d. and therefore the loss to Government in all probability would have worked out to much less than 5 crores estimated above. The Government have announced that they cannot afford to sell rupees at less than cost. For the sake of maintaining the stability of exchange as the determined policy of Government, my Chamber believes that a comparatively small loss should have been paid from the Gold Standard Reserve, which was created with the avowed purpose of maintaining exchange. Moreover, the amount at stake was a small one as compared to about 9 million pounds that were paid in gold in 1907-8 to maintain exchange at 1-4d. when the amount in the Gold Standard Reserve was nothing like the present. This year the Gold Standard Reserve amounts to about 50 crores and even assuming the figure of 5 crores as the probable loss in the year it would have amounted only to one-tenth of our reserve. A bold policy of utilising the Gold Standard Reserve for its right purpose would not only have prevented at a critical time, the undoing of our exchange policy which had been determined after many years of investigation and experience, but at the same time with the present fall in the price of silver it would not have been necessary to use the Gold Standard Reserve to any large extent. We have, however, to consider the position as it is to-day. This Chamber urges upon you the urgent necessity of declaring the policy of Government as regards exchange as this uncertainty does a great deal of harm. We also urge upon you the advisability of the lowering of exchange to 1-4d. at the earliest possible date, in order to prevent harm being done to the Indian producers and manufacturers as explained in the Chamber's representation."

Sir Vithaldas then referred to the Chamber's suggestions regarding encouraging the holding of sterling securities in India and the establishment of additional banking facilities in the mofussil, and other minor suggestions.

One of the suggestions made by the Chamber, was the issue of Indian Treasury Bills for 3, 6 and 9 months. They were glad to see that the Government had issued such Treasury Bills and they had no doubt that they would be popular; the popularity of these Bills would have been considerably greater if the Government had issued three monthly bills also as thereby a large number of people could have utilised this source of investment. In this connection, the Chamber would be glad to know what progress had been made in the coinage of sovereigns the announcement about which had been made a short time ago.

SUPER-TAX.

Referring to the policy of levying super-tax on the profits of industrial concerns, he said that the fear expressed by the Chamber that such a levy might induce a larger distribution of profits to the detriment of the permanent stability of industrial concerns had come true. Had the super-tax been confined to individuals receiving profits as is the case in England the position of the industrial concerns in India to-day would have been much stronger than it was.

It had to be borne in mind that the Indian cotton industry had to compete amongst others with the Japanese manufacturers. The large profits made by the Japanese Companies this year had been greatly used to the strengthening of their position. The effect of this would be that in any competition in the near future a strong Japanese Company would easily outbid the Indian Company which could not strengthen its position owing to the super-tax. If the super-tax was to remain in this present form the Chamber strongly urged the Government to increase the limit for the Reserve Funds from 10 per cent. to a much higher figure.

DEPRECIATION OF MACHINERY AND BUILDING.

Sir William Meyer's attention was also drawn to the grievance of the industrial community in the way in which the question of depreciation of machinery and building was treated. The Government by their resolution No. 5284/17 had accepted the principle of allowing companies, for income-tax purposes, to set aside in good years a larger amount than 5 per cent. for depreciation of machinery to make up the deficiency of bad years, but only to the extent of taxed profits of previous years. They failed to see any reason why such a proviso should have been added as it was not the refund of tax already paid that the companies demanded. The grievance would not have been so great if all the previous years were taken into consideration for this purpose, but the Income-tax Collector took each year separately. The proviso with the system of calculating each year separately nullified the object Government had in view. Moreover the resolution treated of the question of depreciation of machinery only while it could not be denied that depreciation of buildings in large factories was considerable. They hoped that Sir William would see his way to remove this grievance at an early date as the present arrangement pressed hard on the industrial community.

The Chairman also pointed out the inconvenience still felt by passengers at Viramgam. As his Excellency the Viceroy had already announced that the Customs line would be abolished, they would be glad to know the date, exact or approximate, from which the announcement was to take effect.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER'S REPLY.

Sir William Meyer replied:—

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Gentlemen,—I am very glad to have the opportunity of meeting you again and exchanging views on matters of immediate interest to you. I may not always see eye to eye with some of you in regard to such matters, but personal discussion by putting each party in possession of the other's standpoints is a very material help.

Before dealing with the question of exchange on which you addressed a letter to me before I left Simla, I will take the other matters mentioned by you.

First, as regards the allowance of 10 per cent. in respect of super-tax on the undistributed profits of industrial concerns. I would refer you in this connection to what I said last April to the Committee of the European Chamber. I then said, "I cannot share your view that the assessment of undistributed profits to super-tax under the law as it now stands, is likely to bring about an undesirable allocation of profits to dividends. I credit most of the companies, firms and banks, which have such profits with more sense than that. I believe that they realise that even allowing for the tax, it is in their own interests to allocate a portion of their reserves to the expansion of their business. If, however, actual experience should prove your foreboding to be justified, there would be a case for reconsideration of the matter. In such a case we must go by experience and not by pessimistic prophesying." I cannot accept your present contention that it is already evident that the system adopted in the last Budget, has led companies to distribute larger dividends instead of adding materially to their reserves. This may be the case in a few instances, but I have not yet received any valid evidence that it is so generally. Indeed I should think much more meanly than I do of the capacity and foresight of Indian captains of industry were I to believe that they would adopt measures prejudicial to the future development of their industrial concerns in preference to paying Government a moderate amount of tax on undistributed capital. Anyhow, we have not sufficient data yet to enable us to come to any conclusion in the direction of modifying the existing methods.

I take this opportunity of referring to criticisms I have had in private correspondence as to a statement in my Budget speech that the English super-tax applied to companies and firms as apart from individuals. I frankly admit that this was a slip, but the said slip does not affect the main reasons for which we imposed our super-tax on undistributed profits.

SUPER-TAX IN ENGLAND AND IN INDIA.

I had to raise fresh money by taxation and one of the methods of doing this was to attack the incomes and profits of those best able to pay. As I said in my Budget speech we might have followed the Home precedent of putting on a large excess profits tax, and while for reasons then explained, we did not adopt this method, the object we had in view, was as I said in para. 61 of that speech, 'to secure an appreciable portion of the excess profits that we have lately accrued in connection with the war.' *Our* super-tax framed with this end in view, was a special extension of the income-tax under which as in England the profits of companies and firms are taxed just as much as those of individuals; and the strict logical course would have been to follow out this principle—to tax all profits of companies however applied and then to allow refunds to individual shareholders whose total receipts did not bring them within the super-tax nett. We did not, however, do this because the number of refunds would have been so large; and we consequently, as explained in my speech introducing the super-tax bill, resolved to go direct for individual shareholders, (in so far as they were liable), taking the companies only in respect of undistributed profits. Finally, I made important concessions in the Select Committee in respect of the amount of undistributed profits which would be liable to taxation. (One, at any rate, of your most prominent millowners is still, I understand, complaining about the unfair departure, as he regards it, which was made from the English system. I hope this explanation will satisfy him and like critics. If not, I would ask them to remember that the English system which they invited one to follow involved an ordinary income-tax (to which companies are liable) reaching a maximum of 5s. in the pound as against our 1s. 3d., and an excess profits tax, which now ran up to 80 per cent. Let them remember, in short, that profits in India are much more lightly taxed than in other parts of the Empire.

DEPRECIATION ALLOWANCE UNDER INCOME-TAX ACT.

You next bring up the question of depreciation allowance under the Income-tax Act, and you cite an instance to show that the present method adopted in Bombay, is unfair to firms or companies who, owing to poor returns in previous years, have not been able to set aside money for depreciation. Well, we have already met these grievances in our new Income-tax Bill, which, as I explained in the Legislative Council at Simla, we shall introduce in the Delhi session and which has just been published for previous information and criticism. It is proposed in the bill to allow depreciation on building used for commercial purposes as well as on machinery and plant; and that depreciation allowance shall be fixed by the Local Governments for different classes of buildings machinery or plant, having regard to the estimated life thereof. The percentage fixed will then be admitted year by year, provided the amount claimed has been debited in the ordinary accounts of the business. We add, to meet the case you cite of a concern not having been able to set aside any amount of depreciation in any year or years, that it may make up the balance later on, subject to the proviso that the allowance in any one year shall not be more than twice the amount of the normal percentage admissible. The object of this is not to admit large arrears in lump, but to distribute them over subsequent years.

COINAGE OF SOVEREIGNS IN INDIA

You ask what progress has been made in regard to coinage of sovereign in India That is a matter on which we have been in correspondence with the Home authorities, one of the conditions laid down by the Treasury being that the gold mint should be under their control, in a separate building, and with a superior staff sent out from England. We are still discussing with them the design and accommodation of the new building, and we hope that matters will be settled before long, and that they will then be able to send us the requisite staff.

As regards the abolition of the Viramgam Customs line, this was a matter which required very full consideration and negotiations with the States concerned. The Government of India, however, on the 27th September notified the Bombay Government that the line could now be abolished. Any further requests for information must be addressed to your Local Government who are in administrative control of the line.

EXCHANGE QUESTION.

I now turn to the question of exchange and the points raised in the letter you addressed to me on the 4th instant.

I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing my views to you and correcting certain misapprehensions which seem to have arisen in various quarters as a result of recent developments in connection with exchange.

You acknowledge the difficulties with which the Government of India are faced at the present time. These difficulties, as is generally known, arise out of the impossibility of obtaining specie remittances in a volume at all adequate for settling India's trade balances, owing to the present position in respect of the price and supplies of silver and to the necessity for conserving for war purposes the available supplies of gold. It has consequently been necessary for the Secretary of State to sell large amounts of Councils simply with the object of assisting trade, since the large disbursements made by the Government of India in this country on behalf of his Majesty's Government, which by themselves put a very heavy strain on their resources, are repaid to the Secretary of State in London and would place him in ample funds.

As regards the recent increase in the price of the Secretary of State's Council Bills, I can only repeat what I said in the Legislative Council on the 24th September in answer to a question by the Hon. Mr. Hogg, viz., that the Secretary of State has authorised the Government of India to make the following statement with regard to the conditions by which he is being, and will for the present be, guided in fixing his Council rates. The rates are being, and will continue to be, based roughly on the price at which the Secretary of State is able to buy silver. He cannot be expected to sell rupees at appreciably less than their actual cost, but he intends to apply this principle, with considerable latitude so as to avoid change as far as possible.

It will thus be seen that the recent raising of the Secretary of State's Council drawings has been brought about by abnormal increase in the price of silver, which is in its turn a product of the special circumstances of this world-wide war. The measures adopted to meet these circumstances must not be considered as amounting in any way to the abandonment of the policy of a fixed and stable exchange.

ATTEMPT TO KEEP EXCHANGE STABLE.

I desire to lay special emphasis on the fact that the Secretary of State has done his best to keep exchange stable. Practically every country in the world has experienced difficulties in connection with its foreign exchanges among the vicissitudes to which the war has given rise and in view of the difficulties in defraying the balance of international obligations my specie remittances the exchange must ordinarily tend to rise materially in favour of countries like India which export more than they import. The United Kingdom, for instance, has experienced this with regard to America, and countries like Spain and Holland, France and Italy too have been faced with the same problem,—I need not mention the extreme case of Russia. But I may remind you that in case of France the present exchange rates as between Paris and London has not only departed materially from the normal gold point, but is also liable to indefinite fluctuations. Similarly and to a greater extent with Italian and certain other exchanges. If therefore, given to present circumstances, exchange as between India and London has been left to ordinary conditions—if, that is, the Secretary of State has sold his Council Bills by tender, it is indubitable that the rupee would have risen, in comparison with the sovereign, to a much greater extent than it has yet done; but the Secretary of State kept stable by selling his Council Bills at fixed rates, which till lately did not exceed 1s. 4⅛d. on immediate telegraphic transfers. The recent rise to 1s. 5d. for the latter represents therefore only three farthings in the rupee and is fully justified, as already stated, by the bullion price which silver had reached.

EFFECT ON INDIA'S ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Now, as regards the effect of this small increase on India's economic conditions. I desire, in the first place, to point out that we must not confuse internal exchange with the international. As regards the internal ratio between gold and silver, that is maintained at 15 rupees to the pound under section 11 of the Indian Coinage Act III of 1906, and in fact, as is shown by the rates at which sovereigns are qoted in the bazaars, there has been no appreciation of the rupee as compared with the sovereign. This answers allegations which have been rather recklessly made in some quarters that the alteration in the rate of external exchange affects the Indian producers as a whole or puts any heavier burden on the payers of Government revenue.

Now, as regards the effect of external exchange. If, in the first place, we take India as a single unit, the Government of India, which represents the community gains by having to pay less rupees for a given amount of sterling home charges; and as regards private transactions the only resu is that India's debtors, who have to defray the resultant balance of trade in her favour have to pay more for the rupees in which their debts must eventually be liquidated.

As regards particular classes of the community, the persons, who consume imported goods obviously stand to gain by a higher exchange, since they have to pay fewer rupees for the sterling prices on which imports are based.

EFFECT ON EXPORTERS.

As regards exporters, I admit that theoretically they would be hit, since they could not increase their sterling prices in the face of outside competition and would, therefore, have to accept a lesser amount of rupees.

It is indeed an economic axiom that in ordinary times a rise in the rate of exchange in favour of any country tends to give a fillip to her imports and a set-back to her exports, and thus automatically to work back to the normal exchange rate.

But we have to remember the special circumstances of the war that the outside competition, which we normally have to face, has now been greatly diminished and that there is a very acute demand for India's more important products. Indeed it may be said that exporters are able to ship practically all the goods for which tonnage can be provided. I hold therefore that the theoretical damage to the exporter is adequately countered by the special circumstances which tell in his favour. It has been specially alleged that the rise in the rate or exchange has more than counterbalanced the benefit that the Indian cotton trade derived from the recent modification in the relative rates of excise and imports taxation. I must remind you, however, that the increased competition from Lancashire, which this proposition implies, has been more than set off by the scarcity of freight and the same general consideration applies though, no doubt, to a considerably lesser extent in the case of Japan.

THE INDIAN PRODUCER.

Then, as regards the Indian producer. In so far as exchange affected the export trade prejudicially he would, of course, lose in respect of articles which he sends abroad, but, as I have already said, special circumstances of the times counteract this, and the present range of prices is such as to put the Indian producers in a very good position. I must remind you, too, that the interests of the producers in respect of high prices do not always coincide with those of the community generally. It will be within your recollection, for instance, that complaints were made as to the high prices prevalent prior to 1910, which led to the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the matter. More recently, again the Government, with general approval, took special steps to prevent an abnormal increase in the price of wheat which would have been very hurtful to the consuming community in India.

You have probably seen too a recent communique by the Bengal Government dealing with the complaints by consumers as to the high price for *dhoties* and other cotton goods, and the observation of that Government that this was very largely due to increase in the price of cotton.

DEPARTURE FROM CHAMBERLAIN COMMISSION'S POLICY.

In your letter of the 4th October there are various references made to an alleged departure from the policy proposed by the Chamberlain Commission, and these arguments have found an echo elsewhere I cannot, however, admit their validity. You must remember that the Chamberlain Commission dealt with a state of things entirely different from that which now prevails, a state of things in which the sole anxiety of the Government and the trading community was to keep the rupee up to a level of 1s. 4d. which materially exceeded its bullion value. The Commission had naturally no prophetic insight into the converse state of things which now prevails. The particular reference has been made in this connection to para. 30 of the Commission's report as supporting the theory that they desired to prevent the possibility of the exchange value of the rupee going to a premium over 1s. 4d. If, however, this para. is carefully studied, it will be seen that it relates to internal exchange, and that what the Commission had in view was not the Gold Standard Reserve generally, but a reserve in fully coined rupees which was at that time held within the Gold Standard Reserve, but has now been abolished. The Commission considered that the object of this special sub-reserve was to prevent a scarcity of supplies in rupees causing an appreciation to a value over 1s. 4d. of the rupee value in gold in India. But that the Commission did not think this a legitimate application of the Gold Standard Reserve is shown by the fact that they recommended that this special reserve in rupees should be abolished, as has since been done, and (in para. 90 of their report), that the whole of the Gold Standard Reserve should be kept in London.

THE GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

Similarly, as regards the contention that the Gold Standard Reserve should have been used to keep the rupee down to 1s. 4d. by meeting the losses entailed by purchase of silver at a higher price. The Gold Standard Reserve was not intended for any such purpose. It was intended to keep the rupee up to 1s. 4d. and that this was all the Commission had in mind is clear from the remarks in paras. 79 to 85 of their report which discussed the adequacy of the Reserve with reference to the exchange crisis of 1907-8, which was, of course, one in which the exchange value of the rupee had fallen and special measures had to be taken to buttress it. I have already indicated that a rise in exchange is in various ways to the benefit of India generally, and I am not certainly prepared to support the proposition that the Gold Standard Reserve should be deflected from its proper purpose to make things artificially easy for exporters.

QUESTION OF LOWERING EXCHANGE.

As regards your suggestion that I should consider the advisability of lowering exchange again at the earliest possible date with reference to present silver prices. I can only say that we must wait and see how the position develops. You must remember that London prices are at present largely speculative, and that the real factor in the situation is what the Secretary of State is paying in America, say, San Francisco prices with the added factors of the rates of exchange between London and New York, the cost of freight and insurance which in these days is heavy, and finally the cost of coinage in India. You will, I am sure, agree with me that it is very undesirable to have frequent fluctuations in the rates of exchange. The Secretary of State did not raise rates to their present level till some time after a rise in the price of silver would have justified this. Similarly, he could not expediently consider reduction until he is pretty sure that the lower rates, on which such reduction would be based, have come to stay.

I observe that your letter of 4th October contains various recommendations for future policy, but it is quite clear that these, even if they were otherwise found desirable, could not be undertaken during the stress of the war. Take for instance the first recommendation: give the present jealous conservation of gold by the countries that have the command of it, it is quite out of the question that India should receive gold sufficient to make the rupee a mere token coin for internal circulation. I may point out too that this recommendation is somewhat in a consistent with the reverence for the authority of the Commission, currency Commission expressed in previous portions of the letter, since the Commission, in para 68 of the Report, arrived at the conclusion that it would not be to India's advantage to encourage an increased use of gold in internal circulation.

I repeat what I have already said on other occasions, that we shall give the recommendations of the Commission in respect of future policy the fullest consideration after the war, when we shall be fortified with the lessons, which the war has brought, and we shall then, of course, be equally ready to consider criticisms, or supplementary proposals, made from other sources which carry weight. It was indeed for this purpose that the Report of the Commission was circulated for opinion.

With these explanations I do not think you will expect me to discuss your letter further, though I read it with great interest. I need only add that you now know that the Government had independently come to the view expressed in that letter as to the desirability of issuing Treasury Bills to meet our present circumstances, and I am glad to find that they have been so largely taken up in Bombay.

I gather, however, that they have been as yet mainly taken up by the Presidency and other banks, and I would suggest to you that you should show your faith in a specific way which commends itself to you by taking up bills freely.

3 MONTHS' TREASURY BILLS.

You suggest, too, that the Government should have issued 3 months' Treasury Bills. The answer is that this would not have been convenient from the Government point of view, since such bills, issued this month, for example, would mature in January at a time when there is a heavy strain on us in connection with our ways and means for transactions.

As regards the future policy in this as in other respects, that must be left for fuller consideration in calmer times. I would only indicate to you as a factor in the problem that, so long as the normal borrowings of the Government of India are for capital expenditure, it is *prima facie* desirable that such borrowings should be either irredeemable or repayable only after long periods.

SETTLED AND PUBLIC NOTIFIED FINANCIAL POLICY.

One word more before I leave this subject. The Government of India fully recognise the general advantage of a settled and public notified financial policy; but in the ever changing circumstances of this gigantic war many factors with reference to which future action must be determined are from the nature of the case, entirely beyond our control, or indeed that of any other Government, and we must act according to the circumstances and expediencies of the moment. We must remember too that we are not an absolutely self-contained entity. We are a part of the great British Empire, and we must, so far as may be, frame our policy so as to accord with the interests of the Empire as a whole, just as we on our part hope for similar consideration from the Home Government.

I beg you to accept the assurance that, whatever measures we have taken, whether matters of finance or trade, have been after consideration, and consultation where necessary, with his Majesty's Government, and that where we have had to do something temporarily affect the interests of some particular class it has been in the wider interests of the community as a whole.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR

Government House, Mahableswar, is opening on November 4th for Officers' wives and families. Any ladies desirous of going there should apply to "The Military Secretary, Government House, Ganeshkhind." Terms Rs. 6 a day inclusive of everything except wine. Children of two to twelve years half price. Infants not charged for.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 16th Shudh of Ashwin, 1973.
Mahomedan: 13th of Moharrum, 1336.
Jewish: 15th of Heshvan, 5678.
Parsi: 21st of Aridibehest, 1287.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 1.

Mails for East African, Ex-Force, Mombasa Zanzibar, will be closed at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 3.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion will be closed at G. P. O. at 7 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 4.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at the G. P. O. at 5 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, 3rd November.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Mails for Laurenzo, Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the G. P. O. 7-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: War Films at 6 p.m. and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m.
The Howitt-Phillips Company in "Raffles."
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m., every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m., at Edwardes.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 53
	Dep.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba:—

BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express.. ..	7 40	21 21

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for East African, Ex-Force, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 1st November.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Saturday, the 3rd November.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on Sunday the 4th November. Registered letters and parce's will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 3rd November. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

SHOCKING RAILWAY FATALITY.

SCHOOLMASTER RUN OVER AND KILLED

Mahadev Balkrishna Sahasrabudhe, a school-master, aged 32, residing at Sion, was knocked down and killed by the Poona Express on Monday evening, while crossing the lines.

OFFICIAL WAR FILMS IN BOMBAY.

STRIKING NEW PICTURES AT THE EXCELSIOR.

There are only three nights left during which decidedly the largest range of war films yet presented to the public in the city will be screened at the Excelsior Theatre. The films that are now being exhibited form a very interesting collection of some of the most recent events connected with the Great British Push on the Western Front. The films, which comprise leading events in the great battles of Arras, the capture of Bapaume and the thrusting back of the "Hindenberg Line," help to recall vividly to mind the arduous conditions of modern warfare,—the ruthless destruction of life and property, conditions that evoke the admiration of the most cynically disposed among us for our fighting men, who are laying down their lives for the sake of Freedom and Humanity. The films also offer an opportunity, that cannot easily be missed, of seeing the "Tanks" in action. They form decidedly the most ingenuous piece of human invention, and have been very appropriately described as the "Devil's Own." Some of the pictures illustrate the Hun's work of destruction and must be seen in order to realise the relentless character of the enemy.

FIRE ON S. S. CHILKA.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT HOLD MARINE ENQUIRY UNNECESSARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 30.

The Madras Government have passed the following orders on the report of the preliminary enquiry held over the accident to the S. S. Chilka at the port of Baruva:—Government have carefully considered the report of the preliminary enquiry held by the District Magistrate of Ganjam into the causes of the outbreak of fire on the S. S. Chilka at Baruva and are of opinion that under the circumstances brought to notice a marine enquiry is not necessary.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Wednesday, October 31, 1917.

"VIOLENCE AND VULGARITY"

Yesterday we published a cable received by the "Madras Mail" from its London correspondent informing us with characteris.ic effrontery that the debate in the House of Lords on Lord Sydenham's motion was "most successful." Our own correspondent, whose cable, by the grace of the Censor, we are enabled to publish to-day, describes it as "another failure." We are content to leave the public to judge which is the correct version. Our correspondent's account of the attempt to rush the British public into a condemnation of the policy of conciliation, recently inaugurated in India, for the sake of the "beaux yeux" of the European Association, and its reception, confirms the view which we expressed some days ago. It is clear that the hostility towards the Government of India and Mr. Montagu is confined, as we said then, and as our correspondent tells us now, to a few ultra-Tory sheets which cannot be said to carry any weight or influence with the British public. Apart from these journals, and the Harmsworth press, which is significantly silent, there is general approval of the Government's policy. That great organs of Liberal opinion like the "Manchester Guardian" would be on the side of reason and conciliation needed no demonstration; but added to this we have the decided views of such important journals in the larger provincial centres as the "Birmingham Post," the "Yorkshire Post," the "Yorkshire Observer" and the "Aberdeen Journal," which are coldly unsympathetic towards the panic-mongers and recognise the grave need for treating the political awakening of India with respect and the futility of refusing to recognise that radical reform of the whole machinery of government in this country is inevitable. Even Sir John Rees has been forced to protest against the unreality of the outcry engineered from Madras and to urge the importance of according the fullest confidence and support to Mr. Montagu and the Government of India, while Lord Curzon, who celebrated the latter phase of his Viceroyalty by refusing to receive a deputation from the National Congress, solemnly warns the nation that you cannot enchain the forces that are now at work in every part of the world.

It is not surprising to learn that the violence and vulgarity of the whole agitation are creating general disgust. We do not know how many "Englishmen" in India will relish the assertion of the anonymous correspondent of the "Morning Post," who writes under that pseudonym, that Englishmen in India will refuse to sit down at the same table as Mr. Montagu. Possibly there are such people in the Madras Club, who are not likely to get the opportunity of demonstrating their gentility. But we imagine that outside the small and select circle for which the "Madras Mail" provides the daily pabulum, this correspondent of the organ of the aristocracy is not likely to meet with much sympathy. We only refer to the matter because it is, we regret to say, merely typical of the character of the agitation that has been given the lead by Madras, and because we would like to ask the respectable elements of the European trading community whether it is worth while to be associated with an agitation which has been characterised by so much violence and vulgarity. If they want to gain the ear of the public at Home they must surely realise that their objtct is not to be achieved by the methods hitherto pursued, and that neither the organs of opinion they have enlisted in their support nor the political deadheads who have been selected as their spokesmen are likely to secure them a hearing from the elements of opinion in the United Kingdom that really count. The days we are living in are very different from those of the Ilbert Bill agitation. New and unchainable forces, as Lord Curzon reminds us, are at work in every part of the world and the British people, gratefully anxious to do justice to the Indian demands and themselves profoundly affected by those forces, are not, in the mood, as they might perhaps have been five years ago, to accept as final the pontifical verdict of retired provincial satraps on the fitness of Indians for self-government. Would it not be wise, on the part of those who aspire to lead the European community in this country, if they desire to secure fair consideration for such claims as they may legitimately put forward, to moderate their fervour, broaden their outlook, and publicly dissociate themselves,—as we are glad to observe the "Times of India" is doing,—from those who are making them appear ridiculous and disgusting in the eyes of their fellow-countrymen in England.

In this connection we would refer also to the suggestion that was put forward a few days ago for a round table conference between the leaders of the two communities. As we pointed out then, there must be some community of out look, as well as mutual respect, for any such interchange of views to be feasible or to be of any value. But those two essential requirements do not exist, if we are to accept the declarations of those who have hitherto been the spokesmen of the European Association. It is mere stupidity to suppose, as some of these persons seem to, that they can select, according to their own predelections, the sort of Indians with whom they will confer, that they can ignore and abuse those who are the real leaders of Indian opinion and come forward with schemes that have not the smallest chance of even being looked at by the Indian public. A few days ago the "Madras Mail," which poses as the leader of European thought, outlined the principles by which European policy should be guided. It is not worth repeating them here, but they represent a policy of tinkering compared to which the Morley-Minto reforms would appear revolutionary. That sort of trifling with the problem will not carry its sponsors a single inch in the good graces either of the public here or in England. It is only by recognising that the moment is at hand when the inalienable right of all peoples to control their own affairs must be conceded to the people of this country and framing their own demands in accordance with that unalterable position, that the non-official European community can hope to secure for themselves that protection, which Indians are willing to concede, it is expedient and just to accord to certain minority communities. Exaggerated claims based on grounds which have never been accepted, or even put forward, in any country in the world engaged in constitution making and offensive attacks on the recognised leaders of the Indian people, can only alienate sympathy and harm those who associate themselves with these methods. It cannot be too often repeated that it is the British democracy and not the organs of reaction that will decide the questions which are about to be thrashed out.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The demand of India for reforms which Mr. Montagu is coming here to discuss is based primarily on unalterable principles of justice and freedom,—principles which are traditionally associated with true British statesmanship. The people of India, in fine, demand the right to control the administration of the affairs of the country because it is the natural and inalienable right of every civilized people to enjoy that right for their complete self-development and self-realisation. Incidentally the demand is based on the fact that the bureaucracy which has ruled the country for nearly a century has, in spite of its virtues and achievements, failed to secure for the people all those essential conditions of progress without which national self-realisation is impossible. And it has failed in achieving the task, as a body, chiefly because by its very constitution it was unfitted to succed. History has not yet furnished the example of an irresponsible bureaucracy succeeding in the Government a people, much less a foreign people, ultimately to the highest good of the latter. And the bureaucracy in India, constituted as it is, was not expected to be and has not proved to be an exception to this. This is an outstanding fact of the Indian problem, of which critics of the Congress-League reform scheme, whose visions are limited to their own narrow sphere of "interests" are apt to lose sight. The latter have attempted to raise a clamour in England against the Indian demand, but the debates in the commons and the Lords have amply shown that their attempt to enlist the support of informed opinion in England has ignominiously failed.

We would commend the authors of this clamour to turn from the "violence and vulgarity" of the "Morning Post" to organs of sobriety and weight like the "Statist,"—which, on a superfical consideration, might be regarded as amenable to the hue and cry of "vested interest" "The Statist" deems it necessary to put things as they are "as honest reporters of current facts," that is, to show that "while there is much to make every Briton proud of Britain's success in India, there is also much to make all thoughtful observers extremely anxious." Few cities of Indian demands realise that, though British Parliament is supposed to be responsible for the governance of India, the real rulers of this country are the members of the Indian Civil Service. As the "Statist" says:

> "We talk usually of British public opinion, of the debates in the House of Commons, of the watchfulness of returned Indian servants, of the Indian Secretaryship of State, and of the Indian Viceroyalty. All these things, of course, have their place in the situation. But when everything is said they play an exceedingly small part. The real Government of India is conducted by the Indian Civil Service."

The "Statist" yields to no one in its admiration for the Indian Civil Service as an "executive" or rather, as it says, "administrative" agency. But the I. C. S. is not merely an administrative agency. It is, "to all intents and purposes, the Government of India; and the journal adds, "in all truth and seriousness we are bound to say that, admirable as it is administratively, it leaves much to be desired."

Failure is, indeed, writ large over the history of this rule by an exclusive caste. But in few directions have the effects of the system of administration been proved to be so disastrous as the disillusionment to which it has subjected generations of Indian young men by the stern logic of an arrangement that has kept most avenues of activities in the service of their country practically shut to them,—activities which in other countries offer scope for the full development and realisation of the fairly educated youth. "Young men trained in the universities, turned out with the acquisition of a considerable amount of learning, and thinking, therefore, that the way ought to be open to them for a fortune, find themselves," as the "Statist" says, "practically paralysed by poverty." This aspect of the evils of the present system of administration is not adequately realised by that section of the British people who have a dominant voice in the State,—namely, the middle classes of England,—mainly because it is, broadly speaking, from these classes that the Indian Civil Service is drawn. Besides, as the "Statist" urges, these classes are inherently incapable of realising this. While from certain points of views, it adds, there are perhaps no administrators in the world more capable than the British middles classes. from other points of view they are an absolute danger. "Everybody knows that from the days of Elizabeth until practically the present time, Ireland has been governed by the British middle classes and everybody knows that the whole world cannot produce a more glaring case of failure." The point that the "Statist" emphasises is that the British middle-classes, from which the Indian Civil Service is drawn, have all the failings of their virtues:

> The British middle classes are men of great commonsense. They are good observers of the plain transparent facts before them. And they are honest to an exceptional degree. Therefore, in all matters of mere administration, they have been successful to an astonishing degree. But, unfortunately, government requires other and more difficult virtues than those just recited. For one thing, perhaps the most essential of all the qualities of a really efficient Government is to be able to see facts as they are, and not as they seem, or as the observer would wish to see them.

However, among the many salutary changes which the war has brought about in the mental conception of British people,—especially the middle classes,—is, we hope, a new desire to see things as they are not merely in their relation to Britain but also to the far-flung and hitherto neglected portions of the British Empire.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Lloyd George's Speech.

It was a truly remarkable speech,—judging even from the cabled summary,—which the Prime Minister delivered in moving the resolution thanking the Navy, Army, etc., for their work in the war. A survey of the situation such as he presented while performing that grateful and gracious duty, is especially called for at this time. The war has entered on a very engrossing stage, and for those who are directly involved in its daily and unremitting preoccupations it is doubly necessary, at intervals, to view the developments with some detachment if they are to retain their perspective. The player in fact has to become an onlooker too, periodically, and this is what Mr. Lloyd George by his admirably balanced speech has enabled the nation to do. The picture that has been drawn is one of which the Empire may well be proud. Every constituent unit of the Empire, according to the Prime Minister, has brought its quota of service and sacrifice to the common cause with unparalleled devotion and spontaneity. To those who were the first to step into the breach, the Empire and the cause of civilization owes an indelible debt of obligation. As Mr. Lloyd George said—"The Old Army had gathered the Prussian spears in its breast and in perishing had saved Europe." "There was hardly a man left," in the words of the Premier's simple but splendid tribute, but that magnificent self-consecration had made all the difference to the course of the war,—and its ultimate result.

The Premier on India's Part in the War.

Not less true and sincere was Mr. Lloyd George's tribute to the share of the Overseas Empire, shouldered readily and brilliantly, in this colossal ordeal. The citizen armies of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa,—they have all inscribed their names on the immortal scroll. And the Prime Minister, as in duty bound, referred to India's part in the war in terms—not the less effective for their brevity, not merely of fine justice, but of the utmost significance.

> Then India—how bravely, how loyally they have supported the British arms. *The memory of the powerful aid which they readily accorded in our hour of trouble will not be forgotten after the war is over and when the affairs of India come up for examination and action.*

There is no need to emphasize the meaning of so categorical a declaration. India may well be gratified that, at a time when an active conspiracy is afoot to discredit her cause and discourage her national aspirations, England, through her most authentic spokesman, renders her a just acknowledgment and a worthy promise. But this is not a matter for surprise. That India and Great Britain would achieve a lasting harmony and understanding was never doubted by those who laid the foundations of India's nationhood on that self-same bedrock principles. What was anticipated—and has come to pass—was, that, in the process, a variety of interests of an artificial and monopolist character would be impinged upon and would arise to delay the hour of the dawn. But, equally, they must be swept from the path.

The Italian Situation.

It seems to us it would not be a bad course to follow for those who wish to preserve their mental balance to avoid reading Reuter's cables about the Italian situation. Yesterday we were favoured with a most alarmist view. "The gravity of the Italian position," we were informed was recognised by the English press, and there followed a series of comments from the London papers, for which Reuter of course is not responsible, of a hair-raising character. "The Times" talked of "an extensive invasion of Italy." The "Sunday Times" urged that "Italy must not share the fate of Roumania and Serbia,"—a horrifying suggestion that such an outcome was likely. The "Manchester Guardian" said, "Italy is in peril of a great disaster." We thought ourselves that all this was over-panicky. The danger did not appear any graver, from our reading of the telegrams, than that of the previous peril with which Italy was threatened and which she repelled after the first shock with completeness and characteristic gallantry. To-day Reuter tells us that "it is authoritatively stated" that the reports received from the Italian Front have been grossly exaggerated, that the reinforcements received by the Austrians are far less than was alleged and that the Italians, far from being taken by surprise, were fully prepared for the attack. That seems to us to be more in accordance with the probabilities. There does not seem to be any justification for panic. Italy's past record justifies the fullest confidence in her ability to meet the danger and the present capacity of the enemy to pursue a great offensive does not pre-suppose that the danger is more serious than it was on a previous occasion.

Sir William Meyer in Bombay.

Sir William Meyer and the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce once more interchanged yesterday forenoon fresh views on the burning question of exchange, on the burden of excess profits, on the depreciation of buildings and machinery in cotton factories, and on the recent announcement made by his Excellency the Viceroy on the abolition of the vexatious and inequitable customs duty at Viramgaum. The last is a subject on which the Finance Minister has no voice and he referred the Chamber to the Local Government under whose administrative jurisdiction the matter rests. As to the desirability of having a uniform and rational system on which depreciation on cotton mills machinery and buildings throughout the different provinces should be based Sir William observed that the matter would be favourably considered. The imposition of a supertax is no doubt a vexed question with the microscopic minority who have to pay it. But their grievances leave the infra-classes cold. None can gainsay the principle on which the tax is levied. However, here, too, experience of this first year of the tax will inform the Finance Minister whether and how he may modify it next budget day. The *pièce de resistance* of Sir William's reply was in reference to the Exchange question. It has become an exceedingly controversial matter; but it will be seen from the very lucid way in which Sir William answered the speakers at the Indian Chamber, that there are two sides to the question. The expediency of the State is apt to be ignored and Sir William was at some pains to point out in unmistakable terms how the Exchange question should be considered. However as to this vexed subject we shall take an early occasion to review the arguments.

"A Transient and embarrassed Phantom."

Von Michaelis was neither born great nor did he achieve greatness. He had greatness thrust upon him. With the exit of von Bethmann-Hollweg disappeared the last semblance of high diplomacy in Germany. The policy of "thorough" to which the Junkers stood as sponsors, threw Dr. Michaelis to the surface. He was called a "dark horse" when first he came into the light. A willing instrument of Junkerdom, he made his regime remarkable for nothing save two brazen orations from his bad eminence. His showmen are now leading him out, and till the day of his death, he will marvel at the tide of events which gave him the chancellorship and perhaps compare himself to Saul, the Son of Kish, who seeking his father's asses found a Kingdom.

A French Monarchy!

A message from Reuter gives the quaint information that a Royalist plot has been detected in France and that investigations are being held to find out the extent of the conspiracy. It is curious that in France there are people who have the leisure now to engage themselves in the exhilirating task of restoring the monarchy. The history of the Royal House of France is full of romantic vicissitudes. Its fortune has been coupled with the wars of France and in 1870, the last phase of monarchy vanished out of view. How far the intensity of devotion to a single queer idea can distort one's appreciation of things, can be measured from the fact that there is still a minute and eccentric body in England, who with an organ of their own, harmlessly agitate for rectifying the crime supposedly done in turning out the Royal House of the Stuarts. It amuses them and does not hurt any one.

An Amazing Statement.

Lecturing in London on the problems of India on Monday, Commissioner Booth-Tucker is reported to have said that "he believed the Salvation Army was the best though not the only cure for all the difficulties of India." We are not sure if Reuter has correctly reported him. Much, of course, may be forgiven to an enthusiast in a good cause. But if Commissioner Booth Tucker has really expressed his belief that the Salvation Army is the best cure for all difficulties of India, it is obvious that he has hardly realised the meaning or the absurdity of his statement. India, in common with the rest of the world, owes an incalculable debt to the workers of the Salvation Army. But even to believe what Commissioner Booth-Tucker appears to believe is as unfair to the excellent world-wide movement the leadership of which he enjoys as it connotes an inexcusable ignorance of the "problems" of India.

THE TRUTH ABOUT BRITISH OPINION re INDIAN SITUATION

ANTI-MONTAGU AGITATION FALLS FLAT

ATTACKS CONFINED TO ULTRA-TORY SHEETS.

HARMSWORTH PRESS SILENT.

ELSEWHERE GENERAL APPROVAL OF MONTAGU POLICY.

VIOLENCE AND VULGARITY OF AGITATORS PROVOKE RIDICULE.

(SPECIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, October 27.

The Commons debate on Mrs. Besant's release was received with complete silence by the Harmsworth press and with general approval elsewhere, of the Government policy.

Hostility is entirely confined to a few ultra-Tory Sheets.

SIR J. REES ON "UNREAL OUTCRY"

Sir John Rees in a letter to the "Morning Post" declares the outcry over the release as unreal as the pity poured out on the alleged outraged feelings of Lord Pentland. It seems to him of the utmost importance that Parliament and the country should encourage and aid the Viceroy and Secretary of State and give them full confidence and unstintedly support in this their mission.

An anonymous correspondent signing himself "Englishman," replying, says: While Englishmen in India will meet Lord Donoughmore frankly and gladly, they would absolutely refuse to sit down at the same table as Mr. Montagu.

The violence and vulgarity of these and similar comments are creating general disgust.

SYMPATHY OF PROVINCIAL PRESS.

Among provincial papers the "Birmingham Post" pokes fun at the versatile Mr. Joynson Hicks, who takes the whole earth as well as the heavens for his province. It observes that the interest of the House in the subject is illustrated by the fact that eighteen members stayed to hear the debate.

The "Aberdeen Journal" admits that the war has changed British sentiment and to some extent the angle of vision towards India and Indian feeling and expects Mr. Montagu to construct a halfway house on the road leading from a dependency to a self-governing Dominion.

CHANGES INEVITABLE.

The "Yorkshire Post," declares that changes in India are inevitable. The manner in which India has taken her share in the war has shown her readiness and fitness for a larger degree of participation in the Government. This is the natural result of these many years of British rule, of which Englishmen may well be proud.

The "Yorkshire Observer," says: Mrs. Besant voices a considerable section of Indian opinion and it would be absurd to assert that a free atmosphere could be obtained for the consideration of all views concerning the future government of India while the exponents of certain reforms were in prison. The journal is satisfied that any extension of self-government in India will be accompanied by safe conditions. Anglo-Indians need have no fear of dangerous concessions to revolutionary opinion.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

(SPECIAL CABLE FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, October 27.

The Lords debate on Wednesday was another failure for the reactionaries.

Lord Islington said that whatever decision was agreed to by conferences in India would be transmitted by Mr. Montagu on his return to the Government for consideration and for the approved of Parliament. He read the Viceroy's cable received that day saying that he acted on his own responsibility in ordering Mrs. Besant's release, the Madras Government loyally accepting the decision. The restrictions imposed by other local government's were removed entirely on their own initiative and Government has no reason to be dissatisfied with the result of the release. The reception of Mrs. Besant in various centres had naturally been the cause of minor local excitement to which no importance need be attached. Mrs. Besant's utterance were moderate and in keeping with her undertaking.

LORD CURZON'S STRIKING PRONOUNCEMENT.

Lord Curzon said that for months past telegrams, letters and appeals had come from the Viceroy and council urging a definite declaration of policy. It was useless to urge that these matters should not be raised now. You could not enchain the forces now at work in every part of the world. The release had had a distinctly tranquilizing effect.

OUR NAVY AND ARMY.

PREMIER'S GLOWING TRIBUTE.

NAVY SHEET ANCHOR OF ALLIES.

WE MAINTAIN THE COMMAND OF THE SEA.

BRILLIANT RECORD OF OLD ARMY.

INDIA WILL NOT BE FORGOTTEN AFTER THE WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 3-20 p.m. Oct. 30.

Mr. Lloyd George, moving the resolution thanking the Navy, the Army, etc. for their work in the war, said even had he the leisure in these terrible times, especially in the anxiety of the last two or three days, he could not do justice to this great theme. The deeds referred to in the resolution had won the admiration and gratitude of every subject of His Majesty and he felt that no words were needed to commend the acceptance of the resolution to any body of Britons throughout the world.

Referring to the Navy he said it was like a vital internal organ of the existence of which we were unconscious until something went wrong. The Navy was taken for granted; the Navy was the sheet anchor of the Allied cause; if it lost hold then the hopes of the Allies would be shattered. To understand the great part of the Navy one had only to imagine what would have happened if the Navy had been defeated even a year ago.

WHAT THE NAVY HAS DONE.

Our armies in France, Mesopotamia, Salonika and Egypt would have languished and finally vanished for lack of support in men and material.

France would have been deprived not merely of our support but of the material assistance which the British Navy had enabled us still to get from abroad and would have been unable probably to defend herself against overwhelming hordes of the foe.

Italy would have been deprived of coal, ammunition and food and would have fallen a ready prey to her fierce vindictive enemies, which she had not done yet and would not do. (Cheers.)

Russia would indeed have been defenceless, and he unhesitatingly said that but for the British Navy overwhelming disaster would have befallen the Allied cause. (Cheers.)

Prussia would have been the insolent mistress of Europe, and through Europe of the world. (Cheers.) Never in the whole affairs of the world had the British Navy been a more potent and beneficent influence in the affairs of man. In spite of hidden foes, in spite of black piracy, it had preserved the highways of the seas for Britain and her Allies. (Cheers)

THE NAVY'S TRANSPORT WORK.

Since the war the Navy had transported thirteen million men, two million horses, twenty-five million tons of explosives and supplies and fifty-one million tons of coal and oil fuel for the fleet, armies and the needs of the Allies. Out of these thirteen million men only three thousand five hundred had been lost. (cheers) of whom only two thousand seven hundred had been lost through the action of the enemy. That was apart from the prodigious quantity of food and other material, totalling a hundred and thirty million tons transported in British ships. This had indeed been a triumph for the Navy. (Cheers).

EFFECT OF BLOCKADE.

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to say it was too early to summarise the effect of the blockade which would have been complete if we had not left the gates of the Balkans unlocked. The Grand Fleet had not had many opportunities, but that was not its fault. (Cheers.) It was due to the enemy's knowledge of its efficacy and recognition of its merits. (Cheers.) Since the Battle of Jutland the Germans had never challenged the Grand Fleet. That was the best proof that the Germans did not trust the veracity of their own claims to victory at the Jutland battle. (laughter.)

The work and peril of the smaller craft of the fleet never ended. They were numbered by the thousand and their hardships and dangers were barely realised, yet the fruits of their action were enjoyed by the population of the British Isles. There was not an ocean, sea, bay, gulf or estuary used

(Continued on page 8).

FLANDERS OFFENSIVE

ALLIES HOLDING MERCKEM PENINSULA.

EXTENSIVE BRITISH AIR-RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 20. 5-15 p.m.
Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 30.

A British communiqué says the French and the Belgians carried out successful operations northward of Merckem. The French captured the Luighem village and the Allies now hold the Merckem peninsula. There was reciprocal cannonading on the battlefront.

Our aeroplanes busy all day Saturday. They co-operated with the artillery and fired several thousand rounds at the ground targets from heights ranging from one hundred to a thousand feet. They dropped twenty-nine heavy bombs on the Roulers station, six on the Abule aerodrome, 121 lighter bombs on the billets eastward of Lens and 124 on other targets. Our squadrons during the night dropped four tons on seven aerodromes and three important railway stations. Several burst near hangars and railway tracks, one setting fire to a train.

Enemy aeroplanes repeatedly attacked us but our fire never failed to reach the objective. We brought down eleven and drove down seven. Nine of ours are missing.

GERMAN MESSAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Oct. 30.

A Berlin telegram says that several enemy air-squadrons during the night of 24th instant attacked the industrial districts of Lorraine, Luxemburg and Saar. Five persons were killed and four injured in Luxemburg and one killed and six injured at Saarbrucken.

PARIS ROYALIST PLOT.

INQUIRIES INSTITUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 28.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Oct. 30.

A plot of Royalist origin to provoke civil war has been frustrated by the authorities who have seized several stores of prohibited arms and also most important documents. Police also searched the offices of the Royalist organ "Action Francaise." Inquiry has been instituted.

BRITISH RAID ON TRENCHES NEAR WARNETON.

BELGIAN CAPTURES AT DIXMUDE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 30.

A British communiqué says we raided the trenches last night opposite Warneton and repulsed the reconnitring parties in the neighbourhood of Reutel. The Belgian patrol yesterday captured a post of twenty-one men northward of Merchem. The Belgians in the night made a successful raid northward of Dixmude taking twenty-three prisoners.

ATTACK ON GERMAN DESTROYERS AND AEROPLANES

BY BRITISH AND FRENCH DESTROYERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 30.

The Admiralty states that six British and French destroyers while patrolling the Belgian coast on Saturday attacked three German destroyers and seventeen aeroplanes and obtained two direct hits on the enemy's destroyers which immediately retired to the protection of the land batteries. Our anti-aircraft gunfire broke up the aeroplane formation.

SEPARATE PEACE OFFERD TO BELGIUM.

SUMMARILY REJECTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 5 p.m., Oct. 30.

"La Metropole," a Belgian newspaper published in London, discloses another German peace plot, which was summarily rejected, to break the Entente. Germany proposed a separate peace with Belgium through an emissary, a well-known Belgian magnate, who interviewed the Belgian Premier at Paris. The preliminary conditions presented were the complete restoration and the recognition of Belgian independence, reparation for destruction, indemnities for war expenses and the convocation of the Peace Conference under the presidency of King Albert.

(Continued on page 8.)

DESPERATE STRUGGLE ON ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY ADVANCE TO CIVIDALE.

STRATEGIC CENTRE OF UDINE THREATENED.

FURIOUS HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING AT GLOBOKA

FINE VICTORY OF THE BERSAGLIERI.

BOMBARDMENT OF ITALIAN VILLAGE IN REAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, October 29.
Recd., 9 a.m., Oct., 30.

News from the Italian front is still meagre but it is evident that the Germans are making a supreme effort to repeat the tactics in Rumania. With the advance to Cividale the Austrians and the Germans have reached the very edge of the Venetian plain gravely threatening the great strategic centre of Udine, the loss of which would mean the outflanking of the Carso and the collapse of the whole defence line to the sea.

The enemy now has no natural obstacle to the advance provided he disposes of sufficient forces to follow up the initial success, which some correspondents think doubtful. The Austrians and the Germans did not have things all their own way. Fine fighting occurred when the enemy, after crossing the river at the bridgeheads of the Santa Lucia and the Santa Maria and attacked the Italian gun positions at Globokak. Furious hand-to-hand struggle ended in the victory of the Bersaglieri, the commander of which was wounded four times.

Italian aeroplane reconnaissances report that the roads and the country to the rear are full of troops. German aeroplanes are bombing villages at the front at intervals of half an hour.

TROOPS CHECKING ENEMY ADVANCE INTO PLAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 30.

An Italian wireless communiqué says the troops are fulfilling their duty and are regularly checking the advance into the plains.

REPORTS OF GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

GROSSLY EXAGGERATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28, 7-30 p.m.
Recd. 9-25 a.m. Oct. 30.

It is authoritatively stated that the reports recently received from the Italian front have been grossly exaggerated. As far as is known only five German divisions are on the Isonzo front, of which only three have been definitely identified by the Italians as taking part in the attack. Possibly another German division has arrived but as far as is known it has not engaged in the attack. Two out of five of the abovementioned divisions came from the western front, where they suffered heavily at the hands of the British and were replaced by two divisions from Russia. The German strength on the West front, therefore, has not been diminished, indeed it has been increased by two divisions since September 1st. The remainder of the German reinforcements on the Italian front have been transferred from Russia and Roumania.

AUSTRIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

Regarding Austrian reinforcements, only two Austrian divisions are known to have arrived on the Italian front last month, but possibly two others have recently arrived, though they have not yet been identified. The total reinforcements, therefore, which are known to have arrived on the Italian front amount only to seven divisions and the enemy's success is entirely due to presence of from three to five German Divisions which attacked the Plezzo-Tolmino front.

ITALIANS FULLY PREPARED.

Exaggeration of the enemy's strength is unfair to the Russians and Roumanians who, in spite of the Russian collapse, still retain as many enemy divisions on their front as were there when the Russian offensive began last July. It also suggests that the Italians were left to bear the brunt of the numerically superior enemy, but this was not the case. The Italians were fully prepared for the attack and confident of success without help from the Allies. They are in considerable numerical superiority to the enemy on the whole front. This exaggeration also gives an entirely false impression of the enemy' power of transporting large forces from the East to the West in a short time.

ITALIAN WITHDRAWAL.

STORES AND DEPOTS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Oct. 30.

A wireless Italian official communiqué says:—A violent attack and feeble resistance by detachments of Second Army permitted the Austrian and German forces to pierce our left wing on the Julian front. Valiant efforts by other troops were unable to prevent the enemy from advancing into Italy's sacred soil. We are withdrawing our line according to the plan prepared. All stores and depots in evacuated places have been destroyed. The record of so many memorable battles successfully fought by our brave soldiers during two and a half years of war is sufficient to assure that the Commander-in-Chief and Army to whom the country's honour and safety are confided, will know how to fulfil their duty.

PRESS COMMENTS ON ITALIAN SITUATION.

"ALLIES STAND OR FALL TOGETHER."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, October 29.
Recd., 9 a.m., Oct., 30.

"The Times," says there is reason to believe that the critical situation on the Italian front has received and is receiving prompt and sympathetic consideration by the French and the British Governments. Though in the nature of things no positive statement can be made it is understood that General Cadorna already knows that he may rely on the promptest and fullest support which it will be in the power of the Allies to give. This reflects views of all papers which declare that the Allies stand or fall together.

ITALY AND THE ALLIES.

STEPS TAKEN FOR FULLEST ASSISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, October 29.
Recd., 12-25 p.m., Oct., 30.

Reuter announces that steps have already been taken for rendering the Italians the fullest possible assistance.

U. S. DECIDE TO ASSIST ITALY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 4 p.m. Oct. 30.

The United States has decided to assist Italy. The chief effect of the news has been to accelerate the military preparations.

THE SPIRIT OF ITALY.

PATRIOTIC RESOLVE ON ALL SIDES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 5 p.m., Oct. 30.

Italian newspapers testify to the nation's stiffening moral. Party differences are being forgotten and there are striking demonstrations of patriotism on all sides from Catholics to Socialists. The departure of hundreds of officers for the front occasioned unforgettable scenes and the wounded in hospitals are asking to return to duty.

The United States Secretary for War in his weekly review recalls that in May, 1916, the Austrians similarly assaulted in fine weather and with superior fighting vigour than at present. In the initial days they scored successes and gained a footing on the Italian plain, only to be stopped and driven back.

The French military critic in "Debats," recalling Verdun, points out that the German habit is to strike at a difficult point, and they followed this at Montenero, seeking a weak strategical point, although it may be strong tactically. It is estimated that Austrian and German losses are 20,000.

FIGHTING ON THE MEUSE

ENEMY REVERSE ON BEZONVAUX FRONT.

DRIVEN BACK BY TERRIFIC FRENCH FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd., 9 a.m., Oct., 30.

A French communiqué says after violently bombarding Bois le Chaume on the Bezonvaux front on the right of the Meuse the enemy attacked but was driven back by our fire and did not reach our lines except at one point north of the Caurieres wood where he gained a footing on a front of five hundred metres which our counter-attack nearly recovered.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN PINON AND CHAVIGNON.

FRENCH FIRE DRIVE BACK ENEMY ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 29, 5-15 p.m.
Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 30.

A French communiqué says there was a fairly great artillery activity in the region of Pinon and Chavignon and near Epine de Chevrigny. The Germans at mind-day made a strong attack on our positions north of the Froidmont farm but our fire drove back the waves of attack with heavy losses. Sixty prisoners remained in our hands.

There was a fairly lively artillery duel in the region of the Champagne heights.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 9 a.m. Oct. 30.

The weekly review of war by Mr. Baker, Secretary for War, says the outstanding feature of the week has been the relentless British offensive in the Ypres salient resulting in substantial gains of important strategic value and sudden, well-aimed and sustained. The French thrust north of the Aisne. It is evident, he says that the Allied drives on the western front are broadening in scope and intensity and the whole front is becoming a scene of increasingly heavy Allied pressure which the enemy is sustaining with difficulty.

EFFECTIVENESS OF BRITISH ATTACKS.

While the British attacks during the week carried out with imposing effectiveness it is apparent that the British command is manoeuvring to gain important tactical advantages with minimum cost. The Allies are slowly enlarging their gains in Flanders and driving into the heart of German resistance in the west. If any further evidence is needed it seems to be supplied by the decisive success won by the French.

AMERICANS IN BATTLEFRONT

Referring to the Americans Mr. Baker says the training of the American troops in France progresses slowly but favourably. Certain units have taken their places in the front line under actual battle conditions.

FRENCH SUCCESS WEST OF HOUTHULST FOREST.

GERMANS BEWILDERED BY AUDACITY OF AFFAIR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 9 a.m. Oct. 30.

Reuter's corespondent at Headquarters says yesterday's French success was a brilliant affair, the result of consummate tactical skill and irresistible elan. The Germans were bewildered by the audacity of the affair not suspecting that the French would try to negotiate the flooded area in late autumn. The attack was preceded by thirty-two hours' artillery preparation. Later the Belgians at Lugen co-operated, crossing the floods in flat-bottomed boats carrying machine guns, and established a new line beyond the inundations. The result of the operation has been to make a deep little salient close around the western half of the Houthulst forest.

U. S. LIBERTY LOAN.

TREMENDOUSLY OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29
Recd., 9 a.m., Oct., 30.

The Liberty Loan closed on Saturday evening and was tremendously over-subscribed. The total is estimated to exceed five billion dollars. The Secretary to the Treasurer, in a statement says the free people of America have answered the Kaiser in unmistakable terms. The last day's rush swamped telegraphs and banks were working till midnight. The enthusiasm of the army and the navy is reflected in the estimated subscriptions of eighty-one millions.

U. S. WAR EXPENDITURE.

The Government expenditure for October, including loans to the Allies will be one billion dollars, and possibly a hundred million more. The expenditure for twenty-three working days averages approximately 42,600,000 dollars daily.

SIGNOR ORLANDO.

ACCEPTS ITALIAN PREMIERSHIP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Oct. 30.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., Oct. 31.

Signor Orlando, ex-Minister of the Interior has accepted the Premiership.

Baron Sonnino retains the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

OUR NAVY AND ARMY

(Continued from page 7).

for commerce which was not patrolled by ships of the British Navy and the dangerousness of the task was proclaimed by the casualties which were proportionately equal to the casualties of the army. Yet through all the command of the sea was maintained. (cheers.)

MERCANTILE MARINE.

Mr. Lloyd George next paid a great tribute to the mercantile marine. Before the war it was difficult to get men to join the mercantile marine on account of better conditions on land, yet in spite of strain of hardship, terror and peril which had been multiplied since the war there had not been found one man afraid to return to the sea. (cheers.)

THE OLD ARMY'S SACRIFCE

Turning to the Army the Premier said the Expeditionary Force had increased from originally a hundred and sixty thousand to over three millions. It was a great triumph of organisation but only rendered possible by the heroism and self-sacrifice of the old Army, the finest fighting troops in the world. (Cheers). By the end of November, 1914 France was saved,—and Europe, but there was hardly a man left. The Old Army had gathered the Prussian spears in its breast and in perishing had saved Europe. (Cheers). It filled us with pride that we should belong to a race producing such men. Never had British courage been put to such a test; never had it so triumphantly endured. He marvelled at the endurance of our men, who had confronted the most highly trained army in the world. In spite of our scant opportunities for training we had time and again defeated veteran armies formidably entrenched. We really owed a debt of gratitude to this great army. (Cheers).

SALONIKA AND MESOPOTAMIA FORCES.

Mr. Lloyd George also referred to the endurance shown by the Salonika and Mesopotamia forces, the latter of which had restored the British prestige in the East, and by the forces in East Africa. Everywhere these men had proved worthy of the great country to which they belong and to the great army in which they enlisted.

Mr. Lloyd George quoted the opinion of one of the most brilliant members of the Imperial General Staff regarding Generals French, Haig and Maude. Referring to General Haig this authority said—"Splendid as the fighting qualities of our troops have been the success has been largely due to General Haig's power of organisation, persistence and forethough."

ENGLAND'S CASUALTIES.

Refuting the German calumny that England was fighting her battles through others Mr. Lloyd George said seventy-five per cent. both of the men and the casualties were English. Scotland had done its share and Ireland had made a distinguished contribution, and Wales had just beaten the record in voluntary recruiting.

ARMY OF THE DOMINIONS.

Referring to the part played by the Dominions in the war, Mr. Lloyd George said:—"They have contributed between 700,000 and 800,000 men. What does that mean Five times our Expeditionary force. How well they fought, those citizen armies—the ready, resourceful courage of the Canadians, how it saved France and the British army at the second battle of Ypres, how on the Heights of Vimy they swept the foe from the position where he had defied the greatest armies of the Allies for two or three years.

Then the men of the southern sea, of Australia and New Zealand—the dash and tenacity which enabled them first to capture the precipitous rocks of Anzac and to cling to them for months and to capture Pozieres and Bullecourt.

Then the men who came in smaller contingents from South Africa—how they cleared the Delville Wood with their daring. Then the noble sacrifices of men of Newfoundland—I could not give a catalogue of all these achievements without detaining the House beyond limit.

INDIA'S PART IN THE WAR.

Then India—how bravely, how loyally they have supported the British arms. The memory of the powerful aid which they readily accorded in our hour of trouble will not be forgotten after the war is over and when the affairs of India come up for examination and action. Our colonies throughout the world—how they have heped. Never has the British Empire shown greater effective unity. It was regarded as a dream by many, now it is a fact, and the powerful fact fashioning the history of the world and the destiny of men."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

GENERAL MAUDE PRAISED.

Referring to General Maude Mr. Lloyd George said that the authority he had already quoted had testified to the magnificent services of General Maude and said:—He has shown a degree of resource, skill and energy which mark him out as a commander of no ordinary merit.

RESOLUTION IN THE LORDS.

Moving the same resolution in the House of Lords, Lord Curzon stated that Canada had sent 350,000, Australia 300,000, New Zealand 120,000 and South Africa 60,000 men. India's contribution in some respects had been more remarkable for they had provided troops for a much larger number of theatres of war.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

UNANIMOUS SENTIMENTS OF THE HOUSE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 4 p.m. Oct. 30.

Mr. Asquith, who followed Mr. Lloyd-George, declares that the unbounded sacrifices of men and women throughout the Empire had assured the victory of the Allies.

Mr. Redmond emphasised that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith had expressed absolutely the unanimous sentiments of the House.

Mr. O'Grady, on behalf of the Labour members associated himself with the motion.

RUSSIAN IMBROGLIO

PETROGRAD GARRISON'S FEARS.

DISASTROUS EFFECT OF PRESENT CONDITIONS.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN MANY TOWNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Oct. 29.
Recd., 9 a.m., Oct., 30.

A meeting of the officers of the Petrograd garrison passed a resolution declaring that the army is practically non-existent and that the present conditions will lead to a complete ruin of the country.

The Ministry of War has begun the elaboration of a scheme for the reorganisation of a part of the army on the basis of separate nationalities.

As a result of continued disorders martial law has been proclaimed in many districts and towns.

AUSTRIANS DISPERSED IN BYSTRITZ.

GERMANS LEAVE WERDER PENINSULA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 30.

A Russian wireless communiqué says ou artillery dispersed the Austrians attempting to fraternise in the Bystritz region The Germans left the Werder peninsul on Saturday.

GERMAN CHANCELLORSHIP

OFFERED TO COUNT HERTLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29.
Recd. 4 p.m. Oct. 30.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Mittag Zeitung reports that the Chancellorship has been offered to Count Hertling, who is considering its acceptance.

AUSTRIAN FINANCE.

THIRD READING OF ADDITIONAL WAR TAXES BILL PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, October 28.
Recd., 9 a.m., Oct., 30.

The upper House of the Reichsrath has passed the third reading of the additional War Taxes Bill. It includes heavier taxation of securities, new wine and coal and increases taxes on railway fares and income tax. It is estimated that the yield with the increases will be eight hundred million kronen.

BRITISH PROGRESS NEAR YPRES-ROULERS RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., Oct. 31.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—At twenty minutes to six this morning we attacked northward of Ypres-Roulers railway. Good progress is reported.

CAPTURED GERMAN LAUNCH

CREW LANDED AT SUVA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SYDNEY, Oct. 28.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Oct. 30.

The crew of the German launch captured in the region of Fiji Islands, have landed at Suva. The crowd jeered at the Germans as baby-killers. It is stated that other boats from Seeadler are still at large. Count von Luckner commanding the crew, claims that they have not taken any lives.

1ST GUJARAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE

The pandal is quite ready. Seats to accommodate about ten thousand people are being arranged. Mr. Tilak is timed to arrive by noon on 2nd November starting from Bombay on 1st by the Gujarat Mail being accompanied by Dada Sahebs Khaparde and Karandikar. Mr. Gandhi is expected to arrive by noon the same day from Ahmedabad via Anand. Ladd Govinddas is arriving on that day from Madras with his party.

FLANDERS OFFENSIVE.

(Continued from page 7.)

CONSOLIDATION IN FLANDERS

ENEMY'S WOEFUL PLIGHT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 11-25 p.m., Oct. 30.

There is another period of consolidation in Flanders. The weather has appreciably improved enabling the Allies firmly to establish themselves between the Yser and Passchendaele. Although the Allies have suffered from mud during the past week the plight of the Germans has been infinitely worse. Prisoners say that the troops are unable to advance to meet the British attacks and semi-liquid mud thrown up by barrages has blinded the wading men and clogged the rifles and machine-guns. The Prussians advancing from Becelaere left many men shoulder-deep in mire. The shrieks of drowning men could be heard above the din of battle but their comrades did not dare to stop to rescue them owing to the danger of being engulfed themselves.

SPANISH POLITICAL CRISIS

PRECIPITATED BY DECISION OF MILITARY COMMITTEES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, Oct. 29.
Recd. 4 p.m. Oct. 30.

The political situation is very complicated and there is the possibility of a military government under the presidency of General Marina or Wayler.

Telegrams indicate that the crisis was precipitated by the decision of the military committees at Barcelona to send a peremptory demand direct to the King for the satisfaction of military aspirations, ignoring the Cabinet.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.

LIKELY FORMATION OF A MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, October 29.
Recd., 12-25 p.m., Oct., 30.

The political situation is complicated by the possibility of the formation of a military government presided over by General Marina or General Weyler.

The telegrams indicate that the crisis was precipitated by the decision of the military committees of Barcelona to send a peremptory demand to the King for satisfaction of their military aspirations, ignoring the cabinet.

MORE LUXBURG DISCLOSURES.

GERMAN PLAN TO INVADE BRAZIL AND ARGENTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUENOS AIRES, October 28.
Recd., 9 a.m., Oct., 30.

Great sensation has been caused by the statement that the Brazil Foreign Minister has confirmed the disclosure of the Luxburg telegrams planning a German invasion of southern Brazil and Argentine. The newspapers demand publication of the telegrams but the Government is reticent in the matter.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO IMPRESS SOUTH AMERICANS.

PLAN FOR SENDING SUBMARINES TO BUENOS AIRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 29.
Recd., 9 a.m., Oct., 30.

The Foreign Minister announces that he possesses the text of a despatch from Luxburg suggesting that a flotilla of submarines be sent to Buenos Aires in order to impress the South Americans.

BIHAR RIOTS.

INDEMNITY FOR THE VICTIMS.

In an order issued in connection with the recent riot in Bihar, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council says he is satisfied that local Hindus did take part in the loot and his Honour has under section 15 of the Police Act, issued a proclamation declaring certain areas to have been found in a disturbed state, and under the same section he has given notice to all victims of the riots that if they prefer their claim within a month from the date of the loot before the District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Officer they will receive compensation, which will be paid by the inhabitants of such area, other than applicants who shall not have been exempted from liabilities. This proclamation is being widely circulated in the vernacular in all affected areas and is expected to have a very soothing effect.

Up to date nearly 400 arrests have been made. The total amount of property looted is estimated to amount to many lakhs. Local authorities are said to have applied for an extension of the Defence of India Act to Shahabad in order to try cases expeditiously and also because ordinary tribunals cannot possibly cope with the increased work. The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

OTHER CABLE ITEMS.

GERMANS CARRYING HUGE PEACE BANNERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, October 29.
Recd., 12-25 p.m., Oct., 3.

A correspondent of Associated Press on the Italian front, in a message dated 27th instant, says the German masses are advancing carrying huge banners bearing the word "Peace." This is evidently an appeal to the Italian soldiery, though accompanied by the roar of artillery and bayonets beneath the banners.

ALLIED COOPERATION.

PARIS, October 29.
Recd., 9 a.m., Oct., 30.

President Poincaire to-day presided at the Cabinet Council which examined the military situation and decided to afford allied co-operation on the Italian front.

SITUATION OF DECISIVE INTEREST

ROME, October 29.
Recd., 9 a.m., Oct., 30.

The "Giornale d'Italia," commenting on the retirement, says the army is called on to undergo a trial which may decisively influence the whole course of the war. The Central Powers hope to smash the Entente through Italy.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY FIRE ON MEUSE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Oct. 29.
Recd. 4 p.m. Oct. 30.

Last night's communiqué said: There has been violent artillery fire on the right of the Meuse and intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

RUSSIAN TRAITORS DISPERSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Oct. 30.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—Our artillery dispersed several scores of our men who were fraternising with the Germans in the region of Illuxt.

DEATH OF LADY MEADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 4 p.m. Oct. 30.

The death is announced of Lady Meade, the widow of General Sir Richard Meade, the captor of Tantia Topi.

MORE BRITISH AIR-RAIDS.

ENEMY AERODROMES AND RAILWAY JUNCTIONS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 30.

The Naval aircraft on Saturday dropped many tons of bombs close to the sheds and railway lines at Engel and the St. Denis Westrem aerodromes and dropped two tons on the Cortemarck and Lichtervelde railway junctions. One machine did not return. We obtained direct hits on the Varssenaere aerodrome on Sunday and bombed the Stalhillebrugge station near Briges. We shot down one aeroplane.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH AND BELGIAN RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, October 29.
Recd., 12-25 p.m., Oct., 30.

A British communique says, the Inniskillings carried out a raid north-east of Groisilles and took a few prisoners. The Belgians in successful raids took a number of prioners north and south of Dixmude.

Our low flying aeroplanes on Sunday fired many rounds at troops in trenches and shell holes and dropped a hundred bombs on aerodromes and billets. They bombed during the night the Gontrode aerodrome, Courtrai station and railway stations in the neighbourhood of Roulers.

ATTEMPTED ENEMY AIR-RAID.

BEATEN OFF BY BRITISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, October 29.
Recd., 12-25 p.m., Oct., 30.

It is officially announced that aeroplanes attempted to raid the south-eastern Counties to-night. Our aeroplanes went up and guns and lights were in action with the result that the hostile machines did not succeed in passing the outer defences.

DEATH OF PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 30.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein has died in London.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein was the son of Duke Christian Charles Frederich Augustus of Schleswig Holstein, of the elder branch of the line of Holstein-Sonderburg and uncle of the present Duke. He was born in 1831 and married in 1866 the second daughter of Queen Victoria. He was created a Royal Highness by the latter's decree prior to the marriage. He was a general in the British Army and had lived in England since his marriage. His eldest son was killed in the South African was in 1900 while serving in a British regiment. His second son is an officer in the German Army. Princess Christian who was born in 1846 survives him.

VICEROY AT KARACHI.

RECEIVES ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Oct. 29.

H. E. the Viceroy arrived in Karachi at 5-30 to-night and was received at the Cantonment Station by the Commissioner in Sind, General Fowler Commanding the Karachi Brigade, and all the notabilities of Karachi and the district. The Mirs of Hyderabad were also present in the station hall. A Guard of Honour on the platform of the Indian Regiment now in Karachi was under command of an Indian officer. After introduction to a long line of local notables on the platform H. E. the Viceroy received an address from the Karachi Municipality read by the President the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas which dealt chiefly with local affairs.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Oct. 29.

In the course of his reply to the Karachi Municipal address, his Excellency the Viceroy said:—

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Karachi Municipality, let me first thank you for the warm welcome which you have extended to Lady Chelmsford and myself on our arrival to you city. You mention that am the eighth Viceroy to visit your city in th course of half a century. In that period, thanks to the natural advantages which your city enjoys, and to a spirit of enterprise which has never flagged you have made very remarkable progress. The growing importance of Karachi and the strain placed by the exigencies of war upon your municipal organisation demand a high standard of energy and responsibility, to which I am convinced you will rise equal. You point out that since my predecessor visited your city, the total number of councillors in your Municipality and also the number of elected councillors have been increased. I congratulate you on the confidence which has been reposed in you and on the success with which your elected president, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, has discharged the duties of his office. As representative of the municipalities in Sind on the Legislative Council of this Presidency, he is able to give you the benefit of a wide experience, and his career affords a fine example of the high influence which may be attained by those whose main practical interest lies in the affairs of their own city. Municipal work is a fascinating subject and you perhaps know that it has a particular fascination for myself. It was the main interest of my early years of public life, and I find that I am inclined still to approach municipal affairs in the spirit of my first enthusiasm. It is a difficult subject also. It demands a broad outlook combined with close attention to detail an insight into the problems of the future together with a close grip on everday affairs, and optimism combined with prudence. The two chief duties of a municipality may be summed up in two words 'Circumspice, prospices.'' Look ahead but at the same time look around you. I can tell from the address I have just heard, that you are mindful of the great possibilities and needs of the future. I may, however, also say that my experience is that the quiet study of ward members and members of committees which does not often catch the public eye is the most valuable work of all. The reason is that such work, specially attention to the interest of the poorest neighbourhoods and classes, is the foundation of municipal ork and the foundation must be thoroughly sound if it is to bear a great superstructure. You have rightly made pre-eminent mention of the war in your address. You as commissioners of the Karachi Municipality can help on our common cause by conserving the man power of Karachi, by seeing that the men who work at the docks and the sailors from the ships live in surroundings which conduce to efficiency. You will thus add to the war services which you have already rendered.

EDUCATION IN SIND.

I am glad to hear of your educational activities and the treatment which you have accorded to your teaching staff. The complaint to which I have referred is based on the alleged scantiness of the grant-in-aid accorded by Government. I am sure that Government will not be behind hand in seconding your efforts, and I would only remind you that the calls on their resources are numberless and that while it is a good maxim to help those who help themselves, there are probably many towns and localities in this Presidency, whose needs are no less pressing and whose capabilities for meeting them are inferior to yours and thus demand more immediate assistance, I understand that the reason why no municipality in Sind has received an educational grant for free building and equipment is because no municipality in Sind had any scheme ready for submission to Government. This information will perhaps render your efforts to extract money from the Bombay Government more successful. I am interested to hear that you approve of Mr. Patel's Bill for promoting compulsory education recently introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council, and shall watch with interest the steps you take to give practical effort to the opinions you have expressed. I would at the same time exhort you in case you intend to apply for extension of the provisions of that Bill to Karachi to make due preparation especially in the all-important matter of the training of teachers.

I thank you again gentlemen, for your kind reception and would express my keen appreciation of the opportunity I shall now enjoy of becoming personally acquainted with the city and port of Karachi and its leading citizens.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the "Mental Sanitarium for the Overseas Cases" at Kirkee on Monday morning.

Their Excellencies attended a lecture by Major Glen Liston at a meeting of the Poona Medical Society on Monday evening.

WHAT DO THE DOCTORS SAY ABOUT

ATLAS TONIC

"The Favourite of the Physicians?"

"I have prescribed Stearn's Atlas Tonic extensively in my practice and it has yielded good results invariably. It proves very helpful where nervous breakdown is associated with digestive disorders in which cases its action is most marked and rapid. I recommend it for General debility and convalescence after illness as well as for brain fag, loss of memory and sleeplessness due to too much worry or mental overwork."

Sd.—F. R. C. S.

"Stearn's Atlas Tonic is very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive Systems, and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results."

Sd.—M. B. B.S., F. R. C. S.

MADON SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

Full Jewelled Lever Watch.

SQUARE OR OCTAGON.

Silver case..	Rs. 25
9 ct. Gold	„ 45
14 ct. „	„ 57
18 ct. „	„ 70

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QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

HINDU AND EUROPEAN TEAMS.

RESTRICTED FIELD OF SELECTION.

The Quadrangular Cricket Committee met at the Bombay Gymkhana Pavilion yesterday, when further consideration was resumed of the proposal to determine the limits of the field of selection of the Hindu and European teams. Sir F. L. Sprott presided, and among others present were the Hon. Mr. Chimnlal V. Mehta, Mr. K. H. McCormack, Mr. H. Tyebji, Mr. J. M. Divecha, Dr. H. D. Kanga and Dr. Prabhakar.

The Committee discussed several alternative proposals, and it was eventually decided to confine the field of selection of the Hindu and European teams to the Bombay Presidency, the Southern Command and the States of Baroda and Indore.

This decision definitely excludes from participating in the Quadrangular fixtures men residing outside the limits of the places mentioned above. There is little doubt that the decision will be received with great disappointment by the cricketing public of the whole of the country. As far as the Hindu team is concerned the resolution adopted is somewhat better than the proposal submitted at the previous meeting of the Committee which sought to restrict the selection of the Hindu team to the Bombay Presidency, leaving out the Southern Command. The decision arrived at yesterday does not make any material change as regards the field of selection of the European team, which will be selected as before from men residing in the Bombay Presidency and the Southern Command. The Parsi and the Mahomedan teams will continue to be selected from players all over India and no territorial restrictions will apply to them.

INFAMOUS GERMAN PROPOSAL.

ALLIES REJECT THEM.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

London 25th October:—The "Daily Telegraph's" Milan correspondent says that the German proposal to restore Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine reached M. Briand through a Belgian diplomat who had it from the German Government through the regular diplomatic channel. M. Briand instead of accepting the proposal for peace at Russia's expense immediately insisted that all the Allies must be informed. This was done and all Governments with full knowledge of the case rejected the proposal which not only implied the annexation of the huge Russian territories but contemplated no concession to Italy, Serbia, or Roumania; coupled with it was an offer of financial aid to Belgium, demands for privileges at Antwerp, and military guarantees.

MRS. BESANT'S RELEASE.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S SUPPOSITION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

Lord Lansdowne in his speech in the House of Lords said he thought it was clear that the suggestion of Mrs. Besant's release came from the Secretary of State. It might be next to impossible for the Viceroy to resist the pressure put upon him from Whitehall.

MR. MONTAGU'S MISSION.

Lord Curzon referring to Lord Lansdowne's remark that the actions and speeches of Mr. Montagu in India would be closely scrutinised said that there would be neither action nor speech. Mr. Montagu was going out on a distinct understanding that he would make no speech at all.

MR. MONTAGU NOT TO VISIT U. P.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

It is understood that Secretary of State will not be able for lack of time to visit the United Provinces. Deputations from the United Provinces will therefore be received at Delhi.

TREASURY BILLS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

The Treasury Bills issued past week total Rs. 19,075,000 for 6 months bills and Rs. 10,000 for 12 months. The total upto October 27th stands Rs. 69,545,000 and Rs. 11,25,000 respectively and two lakhs of rupees of nine months bills.

"OUR DAY."

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

In connection with "Our Day" Lady Meston who is organising work in the Province has formed an Executive committee with the Lieutenant-Governor as Chairman. The Nawab of [illegible], Maharaja [illegible] res, Sir Henry Richards, Major-General E. S. May, and Major-General Sir Charles Dobell are patrons and a strong Executive committee.

KATHIAWAD MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

PROBLEMS AHEAD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 30.

The Second year's session of the Kathiawad Muslim's Educational Conference took place at Rajkot this morning at 9 o'clock in the Connaught Hall which was crowded with delegates, guests and visitors.

The President Sheth Abdul Latiff Jamal accompanied by Mr. Maconchie, Agent, to the Governor in Kathiawad, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Berthon and Mr. W. P. Cowie entered the Hall and was received with acclamations. Among the distinguished guests present were Hajee Yusuf Sobhani of Bombay, Sheth Zakaria, A. J. Jamal of Jamnagar, Mr. Alif Hussein, Dewan of Mangrol, Mr. Quaereshi Superintendent of Posts, Professor Vilayat Ahmed of the Aligarh College, Mr. Kotak Dewan of Rajkot, Khan Bahadur Bezonjee Ex-Dewan of Gondal and many others.

The proceedings began with the recitation of Quaran E. Shariff by Hajee Sobhani of Bombay. After the solemn proceeding was over, Mr. Gulab Mahomed Munshi, Secretary of the Kathiawad Muslim Association delivered a speech of welcome in which he thanked the Agent for his interest.

Mr. Maconchie next thanking the Conference said that he had the fullest sympathy with the activities that led to the furtherance of the interest of the Mahomedans as a community and wished complete success to their Conference.

The President addressing those present spoke of the value of such Conferences.

BOARDING HOUSES.

The Mahomedans had been comparatively backward and the necessity of founding boarding houses all over Kathiawad was only too apparent. Such a movement had already been set afoot and Rs. 11,000 had been subscribed towards the funds the institution will be inaugurated immediately Rs. 20,000 have been paid up though Rs. 50,000 were needed to fully to equip and maintain the institution. He hoped that the Mahomedans of Kathiawad would generously come forward to help such a deserving institution. There was a dire lack of trained teachers, and suitable text books should be prepared to meet their religious and secular needs. He commanded the value of Gujarati and pleaded for female education. The aims of our communal education cannot be fulfilled unless the rulers of native states in Kathiawar show their active sympathy.

A national song was very touchingly recited by a Mahomedan boy. Next Maulana Khawaji Hassan Nizami Saheb of Delhi rose to deliver a lecture. It was a very stirring speech and brought home to the hearers the supreme need of English education. The conference then adjourned for the afternoon sitting to commence at 2-30.

PROCESSION TROUBLES AT CUDDAPAH.

POLICE FIRE ON MOB.

(Associated Press.)

CUDDAPAH, Oct. 27.

On Thursday afternoon a conflict took place between the Reserve Police and some local Mahomedans in the village of Chennur, six miles north of Cuddapah town. The Mahomedans had conducted their procession and it was supposed that their festival was over for that time, and Hindus were preparing to have theirs when somehow trouble arose though the cause of it is not yet explained. The Deputy Magistrate was attacked by some one with a sword but he escaped the man nearly taking the blow. Instead of him a constable was shot at, and the mob became very threatening. A small force of Reserve Police was at last ordered to fire, which they did and the crowd dispersed. It was found that three of the crowd had been killed, and eight wounded. The police force in the village has been strengthened and no further disturbance is expected.

AT HOME TO SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

A NOTABLE COMPANY.

The Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association were "At Home" yesterday to meet the Hon. Sir C. Sankaran Nair at Mr. Tribhuvandas bungalow at Girgaum. Among those present were Sir Narayan and Lady Chandavarker, Sir Ashutosh Mukherji Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir D. E. Wacha, the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parakh, Mr. Rattonsey Dharamsey, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and many others. The distinguished guest was introduced to many of those present and after conversing with them for some time, the party partook of refreshments and then dispersed.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

EXTRA HOUSE-RENT ALLOWANCE TO MENIAL STAFF.

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon Mr. J. P. Orr presiding, when the question of extra house-rent allowance to the menial staff of the Trust came in for discussion. It was decided to increase the allowance from Rs. 1/8 per month as at present, to Rs. 3. The permanent as well as the temporary men were to be included in this scheme and the allowance is in addition to the grain allowance.

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Mary Price, 8 Vols.	5	0	0
Clergyman's Daughter, 4 Vols.	3	0	0
Bronze Statue (Illustrated) 4 Vols.	3	0	0
Soldier's Wife, 2 Vols.	1	4	0
Isola (Star of Mingrelia)	1	0	0
Robert Macaire, (Complete)	1	0	0
(Seamstress), (Complete)	1	0	0
Loves of the Harem 2 vols. Ready	1	8	0
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THE FLANDERS OFFENSIVE.

RECORD GUN DUEL.

THE AIR RAIDS.

Mr. Philip Gibbs writing from War Correspondents' Headquarters in France in mail week says:

Since the battle of September 26, when English, Scottish and Australian troops drew close to Zonnebeke and established themselves beyond the Polygon Wood racecourse on the southern end of the Passchendaele Ridge, there has been a ceaseless artillery battle. It has reached great heights of fury on both sides, so that for miles around by day and night there is the steady beat of heavy guns and the long thunder rolls of fighter artillery like a wild sea beating against high rocks. The enemy has been massing troops again for counter-attack in the Zandvoorde region, and northward behind the spurs of the Passchendaele and each time they have been seen quickly by our aeroplanes or reported by S.O.S. signals from the infantry, and our guns have smashed those German battalions and added to the great toll of slaughter which must surely give a sense of fear to the German High Command. When I went over the ground of Inverness Copse and Glencorse Wood a few days ago, there were more dead than I have ever seen before on one battle ground, dead strewn round blockhouses, lying in the foul water of swamps and shell-holes in dugouts broken by our fire, half buried in the heaved earth. It is like that over a wide stretch of country, and behind that ground which our men have taken and hold there is other ground miles back, over which the German dead are scattered like autumn leaves. For our gunners have no limit to their ammunition now, and our shells go in ceaseless flights over the enemy's lines to smash over human targets.

This morning again the German infantry was assembled three times and sent forward into the shambles three times for attacks on each side of that Ypres-Menin road which strikes through this country of death. The Polygon heights were their goal, but the men up there are ready and strong for any hostile advance. With machine-gun and rifle fire and the pounding of the heavies these morning attacks have been beaten off. Imagination fails to picture the scenes out there behind the German lines—the agony of those men who, like the Poles among them, have no desire to attack us and only a terror of the fury of shell-fire into which there are ordered like poor beasts for slaughter and sacrifice. Lines scribbled in German notebooks and found on the battlefield give glimpses of this human anguish and of the blood and filth through which those men move.

HUNS' ORDEAL IN BELGIUM.

Here is one such note by an unknown German officer:

If it were not for the men who have been spared me on this fierce day and are lying around me and looking at me timidly, I should shed hot and bitter tears over the terrors that have menaced me during these hours. On the morning of September 18 the dugout containing seventeen men was shot to pieces over our heads. I am the only one who withstood the maddening bombardment of three days and still survives. You cannot imagine the frightful mental torments I have undergone in those few hours. After crawling out through the bleeding remnants of my comrades and the smoke and debris and wandering and fleeing in the midst of the raging artillery fire in search of a refuge, I am now awaiting death at any moment. You do not know what Flanders means, Flanders means endless endurance, Flanders means blood and scraps of human bodies, Flanders means heroic courage and faithfulness even unto death.

The Germans do not lack courage. The enemy is, it is certain, seriously alarmed by our position on the Polygon heights and up by Zonnebeke, which threatens the whole of the Passchendaele ridge, and he is retaliating by enormous gunfire over a wide stretch of front and in deep belts of sweeping barrage fire, trying to knock out our batteries, to set our dumps alight, to catch bodies of men on the march and to smash our communications. It is, I am sure, the greatest artillery battle that has ever been seen in this war, for never on either side has there been such a concentration of guns nor such intense and widespread fire. Our men have to move through this and choose their tracks carefully, and dodge shell-bursts which fall about them, but the spirit and valour of them all is beyond words of praise, and they are carrying on with the same steady persistence which has already brought them along many hard roads and through many rough times.

BOMBS BEHIND OUR LINES.

A great bid was made by the enemy last night, as on many other nights during the last week, when the moon has been up to spread terror and destruction behind our lines by air raids. It was a wonderful night, with a full moon shining brightly in a sky that was strangely blue for a Flemish night and with a milky luminance over all the fields. The air-raiders came out as soon as the moon was revealed and made their way across our lines at many points, searching for our camps and railways and dumps, and dropping bombs haphazard over small villages of no military importance to them. In one old inn where some officers were gathered there had been a good dinner, and some old songs to a piano which has been played by hundreds of boys on the roads to the Ypres salient.

It was after the last song that the first bomb was dropped, and some of the officers went outside to watch as the landlady put out the lights. High above the gardens and the redbrown dusky roofs and the whitewashed walls of old houses, upon which the moonlight fell with deep, beautiful shadows, and away there in the quiet fields where poplars rose like Italian cypresses, tall and tapering, to the pale sky, there was the loud drone of engines and the barking of many Archies, and between the stars very bright and glinting, the twinkle of shrapnel bursting in many spaces of the sky and searchlights creeping backwards and forwards to find the night-birds.—"The Daily Telegraph."

HINDU-MOSLEM FRATERNISING AT SAHARANPUR.

CO-OPORATION AT CELEBRATION OF RAMLILA AND HOHURRAM.

(From a Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, Oct. 29.

The Ramlila and Moharrum passed off peacefully at Saharanpur. Many prominent Moslems of Saharanpur, including Khan Bahadur Naimkhan, Khawaj. Mazahirhusain, Vice President, Municipal Board, Messrs. Syed Aghahler, Vakil, Mohammad Jaffar, Vakil, and others, wher with the Ramlila procession. The Hindus reciprocated the cordiality of Mahommedans by joining the Moharram processionists. No important bazar was left in the city where the Hindus did not arrange to entertain lavishly the Moharram processionists. Prominent Hindus and Home Rulers like Lala Shadiram, Babu Jyotiprasad, Pandit Brijbhushanlal, Messrs. Bommanjee, Syamlall, Melaram, Somprakash, Jhumailal, Rai Bahadur Jagatram, Bankebehari Chatterjee and others accompanied the Mahomedan procession.

The credit for this union is in no small measure due to the local Home Rulers. The cry of "Home Rule-ki-Jai" was to be heard everywhere. Home Rule flags flew over with both processions. The local Home Rulers arranged for tea and cigarettes for the "taziwalas" on the night of 26th and every Home Ruler was to be seen serving tea to Moslems up till four o'clock in the morning. Two representatives of the local Home Rulers, Messrs. Bomanjee and Bankebehari Chatterjee, shouldered the "tazia" also when it passed before the stall especially erected for the occasion. One "pagri" and one rupee was presented to every head of the Alaharas that passed before the Home Rule stall.

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BOMBAY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN'S BRANCH.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon has written an appreciate Forword to the third annual report on the work of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, in the course of which his Excellency observes:—

"To maintain the admirable record established during the first two years of the war would have been in itself a matter for congratulation. But so far from evincing any sign of flagging zeal or resource, the present report contains abundant evidence of activities, increasing both in scope and volume, of improved organization and of undiminished energy and enthusiasm in all of the many departments of work which the Women's Branch has undertaken. I do not propose to examine these in detail, as I trust that all readers of the report will do this for themselves, but I may mention as a specially notable achievement the brilliant success attained by the Great War Sale and Fete held in Bombay in November 1916.

I attach, however, even greater importance to the fact that, under all the strain and stress, public and private, which the continuance of the war entails, the spirit of enthusiasm, self-sacrifice and courage with which this great enterprise was inaugurated has been maintained unabated. The war has now reached a stage when the capacity for endurance, the stern determination to persevere to the end, is likely to prove the deciding factor. As Governor of this Presidency, I am proud to see that this is the spirit which actuates its women, and to express my admiration and appreciation of their splendid service to the great cause. When the victorious and honourable peace to which we all look forward with unshaken confidence has been secured, they will have the priceless reward of knowing that they contributed their share and for long years to come thousands of soldiers and sailors throughout the Empire will remember with gratitude the Women of Bombay."

FINANCES.

The Honorary General Secretary and Treasurer in his report, states:—

Three and a half lakhs of rupees were received as donations and subscriptions, and this opportunity is taken of again thanking the many supporters of the Women's Branch in the city of Bombay, and throughout the Presidency for their continued liberality. Thanks to the very large amount received from the proceeds of the Great War Sale, it was not found necessary to apply to the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, for any grant during the year. The Rs. 24,000 received as clear proceeds from the sale of war stamps, is sufficient evidence of the success of that venture. On the other side of the account it will be seen that no less a sum than Rs. 8,64,568-0-8 (£57,638) was expended on comforts and materials, without taking into account the large quantity of gifts which was received in kind and distributed among the troops, the value of which it is impossible to estimate. The other items of expenditure speak for themselves, but it is worth noting that of the total expenditure the amount spent in administration charges during the twelve months under review was only 4.5 per cent. of the whole.

From the commencement of the work of the Women's Branch up to date the Income from all sources amounted to Rs. 19,36,061-10-6 (£129,071) all of which has been disbursed except the comparatively small balance on hand of Rs. 1,35,480-4-4. As the demands upon the fund are steadily increasing it will soon be necessary to make another special appeal to the public for funds, and, judging from the past, it seems certain that the appeal will not be made in vain.

WAR STAMPS.

The War Stamp of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund was the first of its kind to appear in India. Since its issue, on Sept. 11th 1916, no less than three other War Stamps have been introduced in other places in this country, the Sind Women's Branch now also having one of their own. The venture has proved a successful one, a profit of Rs. 24,000 having been made upto date. This is largely due to the fact that beyond the usual outlay for postage and advertisement, the working expenses are nil.

UP-COUNTRY BRANCHES.

We have now 41 Up-Country Branches; work is coming from them steadily and regularly, and they have always responded nobly when any special demands have been made on them. A Depot of the Women's Branch was opened in Baghdad in May 1917, and regular supplies of Comforts are sent to both the Basra and Baghdad Depots.

LIBRARIES AND NEWSPAPERS.

The demand for literature of all kinds has shewn a steady increase, and consequently the work of this department has grown very considerably during the year. Since December, 1916, we have been making up regular supplies for the use of men on Transports. We are not permitted to state the number of men supplied, but during the nine months we have sent to Transports between 60,000 and 70,000 books, magazines and illustrated papers.

WOMEN'S WAR LOAN.

The final figures actually proved to be Rs. 67,56,978 made up of large and small sums from 9,691 applicants, a result with the women of the Bombay Presidency may well be proud of, especially as the bulk of it is thought to be money which would not otherwise have been subscribed.

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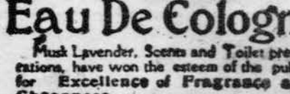

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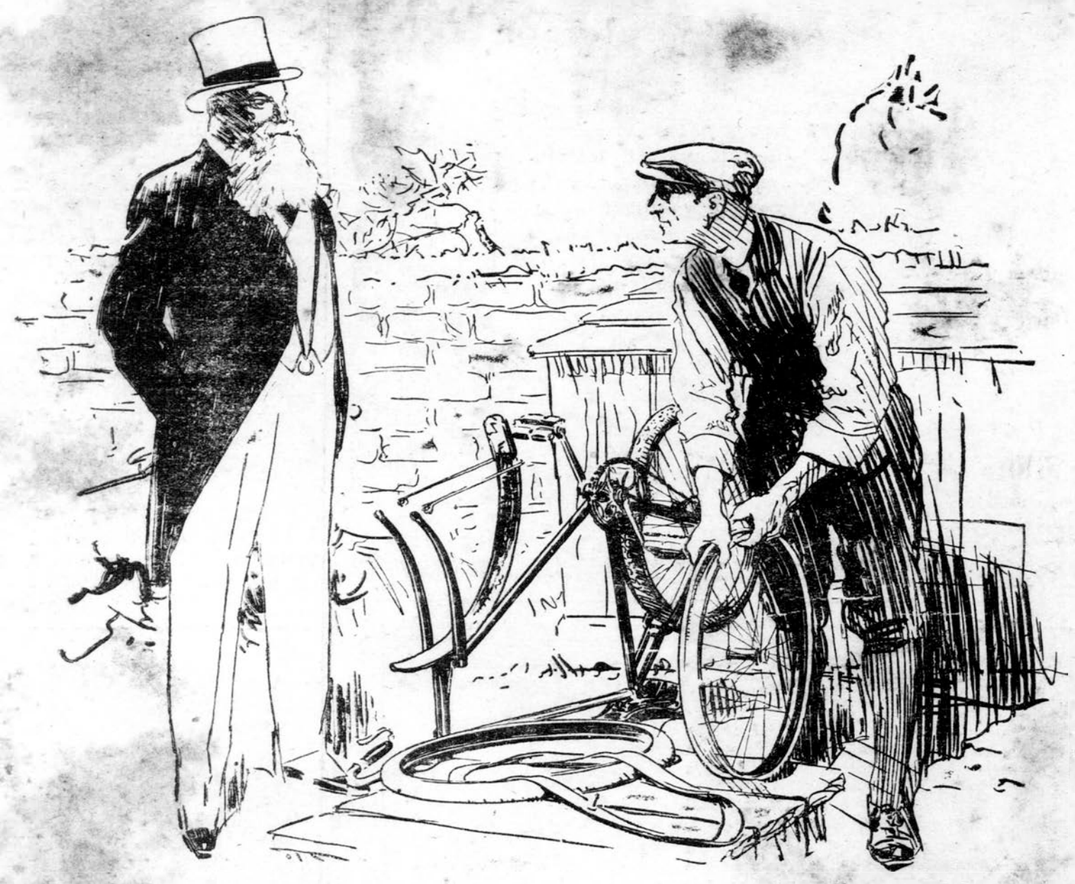

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